Do not wait until Tomorrow, Read the News In the Sentinel Today.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

The Sentinel has the Largest Circulation of any Paper in the State outside of Indianapolis.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1892. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

HAVE YOU NOTICED WHAT A WEALTH OF STYLES AND WHAT A HIGH RANGE OF QUALITIES APPEAR IN THE NEW 50c DRESS GOODS? OFTENER THAN NOT YOU MUST LOOK CLOSELY AND KNOW WHAT TO LOOK FOR OR YOU'D MISTAKE THESE MODEST-PRICED STUFFS FOR GOODS SELLING at TWICE AS MUCH.

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For You

To know that the new Arcade shoe Store has the handsomest line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine and Common Footwear in the city. You are paying too much money for your shoes, quality considered. An examination of our goods and prices will convince you of the above fact.

Every pair of Shoes in our stock are New, Correct in Style, Low in Price, and warranted to wear or a new pair given in every instance.

Ladies' "Candee" Rubbers 25c a pair.

Arcade Shoe Store, West Berry Street, OLD FRUIT HOUSE STAND.

MASONIC TEMPLE. Tuesday, March 1.

The fascinating and popular

PAULINE HALL!

And her Superb Company of

Comic Opera Favorites.

Addie Cora Reed, Geo. C. Boniface, Jr., Helen Marlborough, William Blaisdell, Helen Dunbar, John Brand, Arthur E. Miller.

Presenting for the first time Offenbach's Melodious Opera Comique,

MADAME -:- FAVART.

PRICES—50, 75, $1 and $1.25.

Seats on Sale Saturday.

Absolutely no Free List.

PRESIDENT G. W. SAUL.

He Will Resign His High and Responsible Railroad Position.

A dispatch received today says that it is reported that President G. W. Saul, formerly superintendent of the "Muncie" road in this city, but now of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Chicago and Indiana Coal railway, is to resign March 1 Mr Saul is also general manager of the Mackey lines. The official relations of President Saul and the directory, it is said, have not been of the pleasantest kind

The gentlemen of Berry street M. E. church invite you to supper at Berry street M. E. church, Monday evening They will show you their proficiency in the culinary art.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Closing 1:15 p. m —Wheat, Feb., 88@¼c; May, 90¼.

Corn, Feb., 40½c, March, 41c, May, 42c

Oats, May, 30¼c

Pork, May, $11 32½.

Lard, May, $6.02½.

Ribs, May, $5 85@5 87½.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Wheat, No. 2 red winter, $1.08⅝ cash; Feb., $1.01⅞; March, $1.01⅞; April, $1.01⅞; May, $1.02⅛.

Corn, No. 2, mixed, 50½c cash; Feb., 49½c; March, 49½c.

Oats, No. 2, mixed, 36½c cash and Feb.; March, 36½c, May, 37c.

Rye, firm, 9?@99½c for car lots

Barley, dull, two rowed state, 61@63c.

Sugar, refined, easier; cut loaf and crushed, 5@5½c; powdered, 4½@4½.

Coffee, spot lots, steady, fair Rio cargoes, 16½c

Pork, dull, new mess, $9.75@10 50

Lard quiet, March, $6.74, May, $6.83

Butter, firm, western extras, 29½@30c.

Cheese, state factory fancy, firm; quoted 12½c

Eggs, weak and lower, state and western choice, 17c.

RIOT AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The Street Car Strikers and the Police Engage in a Serious Encounter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 27.—No less than a dozen riots have occurred here since 6 o'clock this morning At an early hour and by prearrangement with the street car company Mayor Sullivan ordered out the police to assist in the starting of the cars The strikers and sympathizers fought every inch of ground and at 7 o'clock three cars were overturned in the gutters. By 8 o'clock the mobs on the different streets numbered fully 10,000 men, and business generally is interrupted by the violent proceedings. Nearly fifty arrests have been made and a dozen cars injured by rocks The police force is composed of only 110 men and is almost overcome and would be utterly defeated in case of a battle So far clubs have been the only weapons used, but the fever of the mob is increasing and a bloody encounter is probable.

LATER REPORT.

The crisis of the street car strike was reached early this morning, when the company started out a half dozen cars on the Pennsylvania street line, each of which contained several policemen Telephone messages were hastily sent to all parts of the city, and the strikers and their sympathizers were notified that the company was attempting to run its cars The strikers were not in sufficicient force when the cars were first started, and the efforts to prevent them from moving were overpowered by the police.

By the time Washington street was reached 2,000 people had collected and among them a great number of strikers, and a most determined front was shown against the further moving of the cars. Hundreds of men planted themselves in front of the cars, taunted and abused the police and the drivers, threw rocks through the car windows and bodily lifted the cars from the tracks and prevented further progress.

The police arrested President Dugan, of the brotherhood, and ten or fifteen of the strikers, but within less than a half hour they were released on bail and reappeared at the scene of action ready to lead the strikers in another attack on the cars The crowd, in the meantime, swelled to thousands, but the police cleared the way a few feet at a time, and with dogged persistence the cars were moved forward and finally reached the Louisiana street barn, where they were put away, presumably for the day.

On other lines similar attempts were made and met with similar resistance, and during the entire morning there were scenes of strife and confusion in all parts of the city. Many of the best citizens and some women were in the crowd urging the strikers to stand firm and boldly proclaimed their sympathy for them. The result so far is by no means encouraging, as every attempt to move a car has resulted in augmenting the crowd in opposition and acts of violence have only been restrained by the cooler heads among the strikers who have succeeded in holding their followers to a policy of quasi peace

The car of which Caswell Madison was the driver was overturned and Madison badly beaten. Ten minutes later two more cars were overturned and the crews badly handled.

The strikers have promises of reinforcements by thousands and more violent results are expected this afternoon. Several policemen have been injured.

All attempts to run cars have been abandoned until Monday morning and in the meantime a compromise of some kind is hoped for

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

Pauline Hall and Frohman's Company at the Masonic Temple.

One of the important dramatic events of the season will be the appearance in this city of Frohman's stock company in the New York Madison Square theatre success, "Jane," Monday, March 7th

Pauline Hall, supported by an unusually strong company, will present at the Temple, Tuesday evening, in a costly and magnificent manner, one of the most pleasing and artistic of light operas, Offenbach's "Madame Favart" Miss Hall and her excellent company are well and most favorably known to our theatre goers. This talented and energetic primadonna has provided new and elegant costumes and scenery for the coming presentation, which promises to be one of the most notable dramatic events of the season The cast will include George C. Boniface, jr., William Blaisdell, John Brand, Arthur E Miller, Addie Cora Reed, Rosa Cook, Clara Palmer, Cora Dean, Grace Langley, and Helen Dunbar There will be an exceedingly large and well drilled chorus

BREAD RIOT.

Berlin's Unemployed Workmen Rob Bakeries and Meat Markets

BERLIN, Feb 27.—The labor demonstration continues, with an occasional outbreak At 11 o'clock this morning a crowd of about 1,500 laborers made a rush for a bakery, broke in the entire front of the store and cleared it of its contents in about the time it takes to write it And then they munched at the stolen bread as if no food had passed their lips for days But this was not all. The supply of bread from the store was only sufficient to relieve the hunger of a small portion of the crowd, so a number of other bakeries, charcuteries, grocery stores and wine shops were broken into and emptied of their contents Two butcher shops were also looted before a force of police strong enough to quell the rioters were summoned to the scene When the police did appear, the mob evidently more full of hunger than fight, scattered in all directions, and left the police in possession of the dismantled stores The officers of the law followed in hot pursuit of the rioters, and overtook, kicked and slashed several of them the main body escaping with at least a short supply of stolen provisions

AFFAIRS AT CREDE.

The Excitement Attending the Lot Sale at Fever Heat—Riot and Bloodshed Anticipated.

CREDE, Col., Feb 27.—It was a formidable looking crowd that attended the lot sale yesterday Many had revolvers strapped in their belts and whisky flowed so freely that the governor was asked to talk to the crowd to calm them down At 10 o'clock he addressed a meeting of 500 or 600 in the tent where the boomers had their meeting Thursday night. An arbitration committee was appointed to settle any dispute that might arise between rival claimants for lots While no clash occurred at yesterday's sale, it is feared there may be trouble between property owners today when the improved property is reached A red hot meeting was held in the big tent in the evening, and a committee of twenty-five residents volunteered to guard the auction stand A platform will be erected upon which the squatters' representative will stand and when a lot is called, upon which is an improvement, a warning will be given and the committee agrees to remove bidders from the ground, should violence be necessary to keep the price at a minimum.

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

Report That Six Men Have Arrived From Philadelphia to Go to Work.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—The striking machinists at the Panhandle shop learned yesterday that six men had arrived from Philadelphia to go to work as machinists No effort will be spared, the strikers say, to induce the new arrivals to give up the work and to leave the city. The committeemen in charge of the strike say that they have been successful thus far in their appeals to the imported machinists to leave Mr. Lamb is expected from Chicago tomorrow, and the executive committee of the international union will probably also arrive. Important developments are expected within the next week.

The officials deny that the shops are closed, or that they are at all annoyed by the strike. In talking with a reporter one of the officials said: "The work is going on as usual, and the places of a number of the strikers have been filled. Yesterday a new engine, built at the shops for switching in the yards at Louisville, was turned out, and another comes out of the shops next week."

A BRUTAL TEACHER

Strikes a Scholar With a Stove Poker, Inflicting Fatal Wounds.

ELROY, Wis., Feb 27.—Last night at Valley, a small town sixteen miles southwest of this city, Albert Concutt died from the effects of a whipping he got at school from J. Nalen, the teacher Concutt was requested to remain indoors during recess When the bell rang for recess Concutt got up to go out with the other pupils and was requested by Nalen to be seated, which he refused. Nalen took an ironwood club, which had been used for a stove poker sometime and struck Concutt over the head with it, when Rollin Myers, one of the pupils, interfered. The young man was carried to a neighboring house, where he was taken with convulsions and died. There is talk of lynching Nalen

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Spanish-American Circles Busily Preparing for the Fray.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The news of an impending revolution was the absorbing topic of discussion in Spanish-American circles yesterday It was stated that important news from the revolutionist party in Cuba is expected here today A secret meeting of the leaders of the Porto Ricans was held last night, probably in regard to the organization of their club, which is to be formed on Sunday

Important to Housekeepers.

A few weeks since we fitted up a special line of appliances and machinery for doing family washing, and we are now ready to receive such work at the experimental price of seven (7) cents a pound, dry weight (goods weighed when brought to the laundry). finished complete and ready for use Washing called for and delivered without extra charge This method of doing work has been practiced in the east, but with us it is yet in the experimental stage. In the event that we find we cannot do this class of work at the figure named, due notice will be given Shirts, collars, cuffs, vests and youths' waists will be charged for at list price when sent in with family wash while heavy starched skirts, dresses, curtains and shams will be charged for extra according to the amount of time required to complete the work. At this price no family washing will be received later than Tuesday if the same is required to be done the same week This work is guaranteed to give satisfaction All bills must be paid on delivery of goods or in advance at the office No family washing taken for less than 75 cents.

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY,
F. L. Jones & Co., Proprietors
Telephone, 199.

OVER THE FALLS.

Two Men in a Boat Supposed to Have Made the Perilous Descent of Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb 27.—All sorts of wild rumors were floating about yesterday afternoon that two men in a boat had been seen to pass down the rapids and over the falls Diligent inquiry failed to establish the fact to a certainty, but Benjamin Bigelow, a hack driver, who was driving a party of strangers around Goat Island, made the statement that while thus engaged he met a man and his wife, also driving, who told him in an excited manner that they had seen two men in a boat shoot down the river beyond the Three Sister islands Another sight seerer also claimed to have seen the boat and the men in it going toward the Horse Shoe falls Bigelow ran to a point where the falls were in view, but if a boat had passed it had gone over the falls The park policemen were notified, but they were unable to find any trace of a boat below the cataract. It is not known that any one is missing from here, and if the report is true, the persons were probably from up the river and had been caught in the current. The whirlpool will be watched today

MINE WORKERS.

Greatly Indignant and Excited Over the "Reading Conspiracy."

HAZLETON, Pa., Feb. 27.—General Master Workman Powderly has issued an appeal, dated from here, to the laboring men of the state, asking them to crush the Reading conspiracy. It has created great excitement among the 10,000 mine workers, and many of them assert that all that is needed now is a leader. Powderly's closing sentence has caused a sensation: "Let us ascertain whether we can legally redress our wrongs before resorting to strikes." What he means exactly nobody knows. There is no demonstration of violence, but the people are aroused.

NO SECOND PLACE

For Ex-Governor Campbell on the National Ticket.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb 27.—Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, emphatically declared last night that he was not a candidate for second place on the democratic national ticket and would not accept the nomination if it was tendered him. As to the probable nomination at the head of the ticket he said, "If it is apparent that neither Mr. Hill nor Mr. Cleveland can be nominated it looks to me as if the convention would look to the west for a candidate." The ex-governor did not say that he thought Ohio might capture the prize in this event

SEVEN INJURED.

By the Overturning of a Dummy Car at Bonham.

BONHAM, Texas, Feb. 27. Seven passengers were seriously injured by the overturning of a dummy car on the Rapid Transit railroad last night. W. J. McClenndon, the engineer, received injuries about the spine and head which will prove fatal. W. C. Dean, Malcolm Biggerstaff and W. A Holt were seriously injured. The car was totally wrecked It was running at the usual rate of speed on a smooth track. The cause of overturning is a mystery.

SENATOR QUAY

Passes the Crises in His Sickness and is Rapidly Recovering.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Representative Richard R. Quay, son of Senator Quay, reached this city yesterday from St. Lucia, Fla., where his father is recuperating his health. He says the senator is very much better and is now indulging in out door exercise. "There was a time," he says, "when his condition was very alarming, but that is all over now." He says his father will not attempt to come north for at least ten days yet

SHOT THE BRIDE

Because She Did Not Obey the Commands of the Chirivari Party.

NEWPORT, Ark., Feb. 27.—A sad tragedy occurred Thursday night, near here. A couple named Mr Swearingin and Miss Brattley were married in the afternoon and were visited by a charivari party during the night. The mob called upon the newly married couple to appear, and as they refused to do so, some one shot through the window, filling the bride's head with buckshot and fatally wounding her. The identity of the shooter is not known.

LIVING SKELETONS

Surround the Tables of Count Tolstoi in the Famine Districts.

LONDON, Feb 27.—A correspondent who has been visiting, in company with Count Tolstoi, the famine stricken districts of Samara, says that free tables of food are crowded with starving applicants, who look like living skeletons. A peasant who appealed to Tolstoi for aid, said that his father and mother had just died of starvation. In every second house people can be found dead or dying, and the sick go without attention, and there is not more than one doctor to every 8,000 people.

LYNCHED.

Dick Cullen, the Child Murderer, Strung Up by a Mob.

MARSHFIELD, Mo., Feb. 27.—Dick Cullen, who murdered a four year old child a few days ago, by throwing it into an unused well, was lynched by a mob of 150 determined men A secret meeting was held Thursday night, when it was decided to kill Cullen by mob violence According to their program the party started on their mission at 10 o'clock last night, halted on the west side of the square, produced a rope and marched to the jail where the sheriff was overpowered without much difficulty Cullen showed much nerve when asked if he was guilty, and answered, "Pull your d—d rope." He was pulled up about nine feet and in a few minutes he was dead The lynchers then dispersed quietly Cullen's mother is under arrest, suspected of complicity in the crime. The babe which was killed was found four years ago at Cullen's stepfather's door and the murderer thought it would be adopted as an heir

KILLED INSTANTLY.

A Boy Receives a Fatal Electric Shock While Playing by a Pole Which Supports Wires.

NEW YORK, Feb 27.—Harry Williams, sixteen years old, met with an extraordinary death by an electric shock last night Young Williams was talking to a number of friends, who were standing near a pole which supported a number of electric light wires It was noticed that Harry had a portion of an iron hoop in his hand, with which he would occasionally strike the pole. Suddenly, and without the slightest warning, Williams sprang forward, at the same time uttering a piercing shriek. Then he sank motionless upon the sidewalk and when picked up he was found to be dead The only mark found upon the body when it was examined was a burn on the hand which held the hoop. It is thought that there must have been a leakage in the electric light wire on the pole, and that at the moment of contact of the boy's iron hoop with the pole he must have either stepped into some water or upon another piece of iron and thus completed the circuit.

THE WIZARD ILL.

Jay Gould Attacked With Hemorrhage of the Stomach.

NEW YORK, Feb 27.—An intimate friend of the Gould family, whose statement may be absolutely depended upon, said yesterday that Jay Gould has been alarmingly ill since last Tuesday. It was on Tuesday night that he was first attacked He ate heartily of rich food at a supper which was given him and this unsettled his stomach. He went to his apartments and vomited freely to such an extent, in fact, that he was greatly exhausted. Wednesday he seemed to be somewhat better, although quite weak, but Dr Munn considered the millionaire's condition serious enough to justify him in remaining constantly in the Gould residence. Wednesday night the sick man was troubled with insomnia and Thursday morning found him weak and suffering from want of rest. About 12 30 Friday morning, Mr Gould was seized with violent hemorrhage. Dr. Munn and Mr. Gould's family were hastily summoned. Mr Gould was coughing violently and his handkerchief was flecked with blood. Yesterday morning he was much better and continued to improve during the day, though being somewhat restless and irritable. If Mr Gould's condition continues to improve, it is the intention to allow him to start on his contemplated southern trip on Monday or Tuesday next

The Leap Year Social.

The leap year social and supper at the Berry street M E church Monday evening, will be an interesting occasion. The entertainment will be given by the ladies entirely, while the supper will be furnished by the gentlemen The following is the program of the entertainment.

Chant .... Chorus
Invocation .... Mrs Van Slyke
Contralto solo—Spring song ..... Michiel Watson
Miss Carrie B. Schrader.
Violin solo—A Romance Gypsie Dance ..... Henri Ernst
A. Lillian Shrader.
Recitation .... Selected
Mrs. D. F Bower.
Harp solo—Mazurka .... Toultan
Miss Josephine Alberti
Ladies quartette—"Come Where Flowers" .... L. B. Southard
Misses Ella Hoffer, Edith Brewster, Lillian and Carrie Schrader.
Soprano solo .... Selected
Miss Hattie Stemen.
Harp solo—"Air Russe "Le Savafare" .. Oberthur
Miss Josephine Alberta.
Vocal duet "Come With Me" .... Campana
Misses A Lillian and Carrie B Schrader.
Recitation .... Selected
Mrs Stadman McCann
Chorus from Patience .... Twenty Maidens

Please cut out program and bring with you to the entertainment.

ABSENT, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

Homes Where Sorrow Dwells and in Which There is the Vacant Chair.

The following are the deaths reported by the city undertakers for the week ending February 27th

Child of George Schaefer, stillborn.

Francis Martin, 92 years, old age.

Carl English, 3 months, spasms

Theodore P Tuttle, 45 years, typhoid pneumonia

Joseph Greeneisen, 41 years, suicide by shooting

Jno. T. Kelly, 81 years, old age

Ed Shea, 6 years, croup

Amanda M Orr, 38 years, consumption.

Moses O. Sanborn, 79 years, old age

Child of H D Miller, 1 day, exhaustion.

Florence Joly, 5 years, brain fever

Florence Mommer, 50 years, consumption

Agnes Garnet Shoniel, 5 years and 6 months, diphtheria

Ralph Miller, 1 year and 6 months, spasms.

Anna C Reidt, 31 years, exhaustion

Bridget Shaughnessy, 71 years, old age

Powderly Very Ill.

ST LOUIS, Mo, Feb 27.—T V Powderly, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, is confined to his room a the Richelieu Hotel His physicians have ordered complete rest

A well flowing 250 barrels of oil daily has been struck on the William Perkins farm, near Warren.

PASTORS AND PEOPLE

Will Unite Tomorrow in Worship to God—The Services at the Different Sanctuaries.

Preaching at the Church of God tomorrow morning and evening All are invited

Trinity English Lutheran church—Service at 10.30 a m Sunday school at 2 30 p m No evening service

Beaver chapel, South Wayne mission Deacon E C Anderson will preach at 3.30 p. m Sunday school at 2 30 p m

Trinity M E church Services at 10 30 a m and 7 30 p m Praise services at 10 a m. Sabbath school at 2 30 p m All are invited to come W. R Wones, pastor

Young men, come and enjoy a spiritual picnic at the city department Y. M. C. A at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon Short talks and good music and a hearty welcome awaits you

St Paul M E church—Preaching at 10.30, subject, "Church Powers," and at 7.30 "The Burning Bush" Sunday school 12 m Epworth league service, 6 30 p m Rev H Bridge pastor

Rev. A K Zartman invites you to the services at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow morning at 10.30, and evening at 7.30. All attending these services will be furnished with the late issue of the Grace Church Visitor.

Berry street M E church—Preaching at 10 30 a m by the pastor, Rev. W. M Van Slyke. Sunday school at 2 15 p m Young People's meeting at 6 30 p m At 7:30 p m. the ladies of the W F M S will conduct the services.

Sunday school at 9 30 a m., and Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m., at the First Presbyterian church. No church service morning or evening on account of the absence of Dr Moffat from the city

Third Presbyterian church—The pastor, J. M Boggs, will preach as usual at 10.30 a. m. and 7:30 p m. Themes "God's Command to Subdue the Earth," and "The Accepted Time" Sabbath school at 12. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 30 p m

There will be a union meeting of the local union of the Society of Christian Endeavor in the parlors of the city Y. M. C A, Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock to make arrangements for the meeting of Edgerton C. Young, the missionary

Young men come to the song service at the City Y M. C. A. tomorrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, city time. Come and enjoy a spiritual picnic. Mr. Schrader, from Taylor university, will lead the singing. Every man in the city welcome

Be sure to hear J. V. Updike, corner Griffith and Jefferson streets Subject, 10.45 a m., "The Most Pleasing Thing," subject, 7 30 p. m., "Sensational Preachers and Preaching." Sunday school, 9.30 a. m. Seats free at all services Go early if you want seats. Everybody welcome.

At the Second Presbyterian church the pastor, Rev. J. L. Leeper, will preach at 10 30 a. m Subject. "Sacrifice, a Reasonable Service" The sermon will be followed by the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Sunday school at 12 m. Y. P S C E 6.30 p. m.

The services at Wayne street M. E. church will be especially attractive, and and you are cordially invited to attend Preaching by the pastor, G. N. Eldridge, at 10 30 a m., and 7.30 p m Ten minutes sermon to the children in the morning. Soul stirring music at the morning and evening services. Class at 9.30 a. m. Sunday school at 2 15 p. m. Epworth league at 6:30 p. m.

Plymouth church will echo tomorrow with great themes and grand music. Text for sermons "What Lack I Yet?" at 10.45 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m., "Who is on the Lord's Side? Let Him Come Unto Me," Ex 32-26 Sunday school at 12 and Endeavor meeting at 6 45 Another of those inspiring Brookfield services in the evening. Welcome all. Rev. J. Stuart Ainslie, minister

Central Christian church on Harrison street, between Wayne and Washington streets. Lord's day services—preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7 30 p. m Morning subject, "The Beauties of the Bible and How to Find Them" Evening theme, "Hell, or the Destiny of the Wicked Sunday school, 12 15. All new converts will be present at the morning service to be received into the fellowship of the church

The city hall committee met last evening to inspect plans for the new city hall Wing & Mahurin were the only architects represented It was understood that B S. Tolan had sketches in preparation, and as it is desired to have several ideas submitted it was decided to postpone action until next Monday evening

You can hear a first-class entertainment and get a fine supper, all for 25 cents at the Berry street Leap Year social and entertainment next Monday evening

QUICK WAY OUT OF IT.

Joseph Greeneisen Blows His Brains Out—Termination of a Spree.

Joseph Greeneisen who lived alone in a log cabin about six miles west of the city along the Bluffton road, took his own life by shooting himself in the head yesterday The dead man was discovered about ten o'clock yesterday morning lying on a bed with a thirty two calibre revolver clutched in his right hand Coroner Kesler, who went out yesterday afternoon says that the man had been drinking of late The deceased lived alone and made his scanty living by repairing the plank road He owned four acres of land at the house where he lived and did his own housekeeping, having a little bed in the corner and a stove.

The deceased leaves no children but he has sisters in Germany and a sister residing at 112 Fairfield avenue, this city, the only relative he has in this country The funeral was held at 10 o'clock today from the house where the deed was committed

WHAT MEANS THIS?

Officers of the "Mahoning" Railroad to Meet in This City—An Important Conference to be Held.

Tonight the officials of the Fort Wayne and Findlay railroad will arrive in this city and will register at the Randall The party will consist of President Patterson, of New York, General Manager Rosser, the chief engineer, the contractor and others.

That the visit is a significant one is beyond a question of doubt, as it is known that their coming is for the purpose of meeting a number of local capitalists for an important conference.

Messrs. P A. Randall and D. N. Foster are on the committee which will meet the party, and to these gentlemen a SENTINEL reporter went for information

"I am not prepared to tell you much at present," said Mr. Randall, "but one of the objects of the officials' coming here is to take steps to run the road into Fort Wayne."

"What do they expect to accomplish and what course will they pursue?"

"The road will be built into Fort Fort Wayne, that's settled. I can tell you more after the meeting."

The reporter saw Mr. Foster, who said that he would not talk until after the conference.

"Mr. Foster, do you think that the Fort Wayne and Findlay railroad will be built into Fort Wayne?" asked the reporter.

"It's a sure thing," he replied.

"When?"

"In the very near future."

"What connection will Fort Wayne men have with the movement?"

"I can answer that better later. I cannot answer it at all now"

The Fort Wayne and Findlay, or "Mahoning," as it is more commonly called, is completed between Findlay and Ottawa, and trains are run regularly between these points Its extension westward has been carried on several miles with Fort Wayne as the objective point. When will it reach us?

ARNOLD TOMPKINS.

The Eloquent Educator Soon to Lecture in this City.

The course of twelve lectures to be given by Arnold Tompkins at the city Y M C A promises to be a literary treat. The course is undertaken for the special benefit of the teachers of the county but the general public will be welcomed. Professor Tompkins is doing similar work at Indianapolis, where his lectures are meeting with the greatest favor.

The subject of the first lecture will be "The Beautiful" It will be given on March 5, at 1.30 p. m. At the close of this lecture the speaker will present an outline for the study of some choice literary production which he will make the basis of his next lecture and thus all may, by a little time devoted to reading, prepare themselves to appreciate the next lecture. This plan will be repeated at each meeting. Tickets for the entire course will be $1.75. Single tickets twenty-five cents The first lecture will be free and all are cordially invited The profits of the lectures will go to the Y M. C. A.

A SNIDE SHOW

Disbands in This City After a Very Poor Performance.

The variety company which appeared last night at the Masonic Temple, with Slugger Slavin as the star, struck a financial snag in this city and after the performance concluded to disband. In this act they certainly did the part of wisdom, for the company gave one of the "rottenest" shows ever given in this city, and they could never win success on the stage Slavin was of course their drawing card, but he failed to draw last night and but a very small crowd was in attendance Slavin appeared as advertised but Charley Mitchell was not his opponent in the boxing match which was given on the stage. Jack Slavin, the brother of the slugger, was put in his place and the two gave a three round exhibition.

After the disbandment the members of the troupe left the city The specialty artists go east Slavin goes south and Mitchell is at St Louis The management has been playing to poor business

A MUSICALE.

The Young Men's Society of Emanuel's Church Present a Program.

Next Monday evening a musicale will be given at the Emanuel's school hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Society of Emanuel's church The following program has been arranged

Address .... Rev. M. Albrecht
Overture .... Reineke's orchestra
Selection .... Euphonia double quartet
Selection .... Reineke's orchestra
Music .... Ladies' chorus
Selection .... Reineke's orchestra
Selection .... Euphonia
Violin solo .... Miss Gertrude Reeke
Recitation .... H. Kruse
Piano solo .... Rudolph Schra?
Music .... Ladies chorus
Piano solo .... Miss Tillie Lindemann
Piano duett .... Miss Lindemann and Mr. Scheo

The committee of arrangements is as follows: Karl Spiegel, Louis Siebold, Paul Hoppe.

THE NEWSPAPER WINS

In a Libel Suit Tried at Wabash—News Notes Gathered From the Local Courts.

In the circuit court at Wabash yesterday, the jury in the case of George W Fawley against the Wabash Plain Dealer company for $5000 for libel, rendered a verdict for the defendant The Plain Dealer in February, 1890, published an item in which it was stated that Fawley had maltreated his son. The jury was out two hours

THE LOCAL PULPIT.

Justice Ryan drew up a will for Mrs Elizabeth Grubb, of Bloomingdale yesterday afternoon

Officer Humbrecht arrested a man and a woman in a hallway on Columbia street last night In police court this morning they were sent to jail with three vagrants

In the $2,000 damage case of Johnson vs. Glazier, the circuit court jury found for the defendant The suit was instituted to recover $3000 for Clayton Johnson, who was bitten by Glazier's dog

William Martin and his son were arraigned on the charge of assault and battery upon Henry Westrumb The trouble occurred on Hayden street yesterday morning William Martin, sr., now files papers charging Henry Westrumb with provoke. The case will be heard Monday evening at 7 o'clock, before Justice France

Henry Wimmer and Henrietta Wortmeyer have been licensed to wed

Julius Roth was fined $1 and costs by Justice Hays for pointing a gun at William Hostetter The case against him for malicious trespass was dismissed

The case against Mary Ryan for provoke is on trial before Justice Ryan this afternoon.

A PRETTY WEDDING.

Marriage of Miss Lolo Stout and Mr. George E. Amsbory.

Thursday evening at the home of the bride, 87 East Jefferson street, occurred the marriage of Miss Lolo Belle Stout to George Edward Amsbory, of Bloomington, Ill. The ceremony was performed by Prof O. S. Reed, of Huntington, Ind. The attendants of the bride and groom were Miss Nellie Stout, sister of the bride, and Mr. Will H. Cramer, of Fairbury, Ill The parlors were tastefully decorated with smilax and cut flowers and the presents were numerous and beautiful The bride appeared in a beautiful bridal toilet of cream China silk, with ruffling and flowers of bow-knot lace, the flounce being caught up with white roses, and she carried a bouquet of the same. The costume of the bridesmaid was delicate ecru crepe, trimmed with embroidered chiffon, a large watteau bow of moire ribbon garnishing the back of the gown. A sweet bunch of English violets completed this pretty toilet. The sweet strains of the wedding march which signaled the arrival of the wedding party, continuing with soft notes during the pronouncing of the solemn words of the ceremony. Shortly after the bridal party and guests were ushered into the dining room where a most elaborate wedding supper was served.

At 8:47 Mr. and Mrs. Amsbory left for St. Louis, Little Rock, Ark., and other southern cities, expecting to be gone two or three weeks before returning to Bloomington, Ill., where they will permanently reside. The guests present were: Miss Cordelia Amsbory, Bloomington, Ill; Mrs. H. A Rodabough, Chicago; Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Buchman, Dr and Mrs. J W Younge, Mr. A B Stout, Chicago; Dr. J. Hettick, Mr and Mrs. C. C. Gumper, Mr. and Mrs J. E. Miller, Mrs. R. A C. Daniels, Mrs. J. D. Williams Mrs J. A Armstrong, Mrs. J. M. Mellor, Miss Emma Buchman, Miss Lizzie Irwin, Miss Jennie Hoadley, Miss Emma Honna, Miss Maggie and Katie Griffith, Mr J B Wagner, Mr. R. E. Richards and G. H. Borgdell

AN UNCOMFORTABLE COMPANION.

Master William Mertz Carries a Bullet in His Head.

Mrs H Mertz and son William, of Bluffton, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E F Bitsberger, of 102 Wallace street. The object of Mrs. Mertz' visit is to place her son under the care of Dr K K Wheelock for treatment of sore eyes. Master Willie's case is of a peculiar character Two years ago he was accidentally shot in the head and the bullet a 22 calibre Flobert ball, was never removed The wound healed and the only inconvenience he seems to feel is an occasional attack of weakness to his eyes.

A feature of the leap year social at Berry street M E. church, will be the "Dishwashers' Quartette," rendered by Dr. C B Stemen George W. Brackenridge, H C. Schrader and J A Bookwalter.

Jewelry Stolen.

NEW YORK, Feb 27.—A mysterious robbery is said to have occurred at the St James hotel last evening, by which Mrs Emma Eames Story the prima donna lost some very valuable jewelry while her husband, Julian Story was also a loser

The Boys Win.

OMAHA, Feb 27.—After a session lasting over three weeks the Union Pacific trainmen and conductors announced today that they had succeeded in securing nearly all they had demanded. The hardest fight was for the overtime pay, which they secured

Twenty pretty maidens will sing a song of woe at the leap year entertainment next Monday evening at Berry street M E church.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adventures Which Show that Truth Is Stranger than Fiction.

Several census bulletins just issued give some interesting facts concerning pauperism in the country. In 1890 there were 73,045 of this class of our population in the almshouses of the country. There were 8,147 more males than females an excess which is not explained and which is not easy to understand, especially so when the excess of male paupers under the age of ten years is 11.66 per cent. Here is a question for students of sociology. Why is there this disparity between infants of opposite sexes in pauperdom? Between the ages of ten and nineteen, too the males were found predominant. But between twenty and twenty-nine, between thirty and thirty-nine, and between forty and forty-nine, there was a slight excess on the side of females. For the next five periods the males are again in greatest numbers, the percentage of excess being between fifty and fifty-nine, 11.02; between sixty and sixty-nine, 22.68; between seventy and seventy nine, 27.11; between eighty and eighty-nine, 19.52, between ninety and ninety-nine, 10.21. When it comes to 100 years and over the women again reassert themselves and show an excess of 12.82, there being in 1890 68 males and 88 female paupers over 100 years of age, or so alleged to be, as the persons so quoted were all ignorant, mostly negroes, who possibly really did not know their ages. Of course this showing does not really include the vast army of poor supported by charitable organizations, but it is a gratifying fact that the increase of public paupers has been less than our increase in population, and argues well for our general material prosperity as a people.

There are many known cases where the hair turned gray in a year or a few months, and novelists claim that it is possible for a black head to grow gray in one night. A very peculiar case came under the notice of a reporter recently. The physicians, nurses and those who chanced to be about the Nutt Hotel in Crawfordsville, Ind., on the evening of the late Monon wreck, were not a little mystified by the suit of hair worn by Miss Helen Love of the City Club Company. She is twenty-two years of age and a pronounced brunette. On the memorable afternoon of the accident and a moment before the cars began their fearful descent, Miss Love sat in the day coach reading a novel. From beneath the stylish hat she wore there peeped dark, soft, clinging curls. Then came the crash, the shock and struggle for escape from beneath the timbers. Scarcely a half minute elapsed until the girl had secured a sure footing and was safe, but that half minute, full of horror and mental suffering, had done its work. An hour later she lay with a broken ankle on a hospital cot. Her pallid face was framed with ringlets of silver gray. A portion of Miss Love's hair retained its original color, and seems strangely out of place with her white tresses that bear unmistakable evidence of the intense mental horror which she must have endured until she was liberated from the debris. The young lady does not appear to mind the matronly appearance of her locks in the least.

The history of transportation, illustrated by every means of locomotion that has ever been known to man, will be one of the great features of the World's Fair. The arrangements for the display are in charge of Mr. Willard A. Smith, chief of the Department of Transportation. The transportation building, by the way, will have sixteen acres of floor space, of which 450,000 square feet will be reserved for exhibits. Of this, 250,000 square feet are to be devoted to railways, and the remainder divided between marine and land vehicles. Some of the odd and interesting things promised in this exhibit are: "Jinrikshas," or Japanese passenger wheelbarrows; Andrew Jackson's carriage made out of the timbers of the old war ship Ironsides, carriages belonging to and used by Lafayette, Stephen Girard, Daniel Webster, and Abraham Lincoln; models of such marine craft as the dahgsa of Malta, the caique of Turkey, the dahabeah of the Nile, the barcaca balsa and jangada of South America, the kyak of the Esquimaux, the ballam battel and sea catamaran of Ceylon, the banca and casca of the Philippine Islands the trabaccolo, brazzera and chiozzota of the Adriatic, and the sampano tekpaishouse, mandarin passenger and war-junks and leper-boats of China; Trevethick's first locomotive carriages, a duplicate of Stephenson's "Rocket," one of the original passenger-cars of the Boston and Providence Railroad, a "Peter Cooper" locomotive, one of the old "camelbacks," and, of course, the "palatial" travelling and sleeping-cars of the present day. In addition there will be a display of such modern railway appliances as air-brakes and switch and signal systems.

The oldest diary in the world, according to a Japanese paper, is that of the Hozaka family, landed proprietors in the Province of Ko-chin. The diary has been conscientiously kept by the various heads of the family for more then three centuries. It was begun at the time of the fall of the Takedas, who were masters of Kaschin under Yoritomo, the great Japanese ruler. The pages of the ancient books fail to show that the Hozakas were especially distinguished either for intellect or prowess. There is no doubt, however, that they were conscientious in the discharge of their duties, and lived the peaceful lives of Japanese gentlemen. The state of the weather was naturally a matter of great importance to them, and each day they chronicled its condition. But the books have other entries as well. A short time ago a dispute over precedence took place between two branches of the same family in Kaschin, each claiming to be the original line. The contestants appealed to the Hozaka diary and found the record of a dinner given several hundred years ago by the head of the family to the founder of the side line. The record even contained the names of the dishes eaten at the dinner, and effectually settled the dispute. The various volumes of the diary now fill eight chests, and from the chief treasures of the wealthy Hozaka family.

Among the personal effects of a thief captured a few weeks ago in the little town of Remscheid, Germany, was a complete record of his misdeeds. The conscientious man however, had no intention of lessening the labors of his future prosecutor in the courts of justice. The book showed that during a certain number of years he had committed fifty-seven thefts, with a net result, deducting all his expenses in planning and executing the crimes of 1,058 marks and 41 pfennings. The accounts were kept scientifically under the names of the various victims. In explanation of his curious custom he said that he hoped when Fortune smiled upon him at some future day to restore the money which he had stolen. In order that he might do so justly, he kept the list of the names of his victims and the amounts of money he had taken from them.

Paul Hack, of this city, says a Pittsburg, Penn., special to the Denver, Col., Republican, has a kennel of wolf hounds at Greensburg, and he has received a letter from a number of planters in a remote section of New Mexico, asking him to send one of his dogs to that territory. The letter states that during [illegible] cattle were killed by wolves which entailed a loss of [illegible]. Every means which the planters have thus far tried has failed in the extermination of the pest, and they request Mr Hack to send a pack of his hounds to them in the hope that through them the loss of cattle and money may be lessened. Mr. Hack ordered his keeper at Greensburg to put five of the hounds under training for the New Mexican planters. Mr Hack is certain any one of his hounds can, singly and alone, tackle and kill the largest and most vicious wolf.

An Omaha Indian named William Tyndall is about to ask Uncle Sam for a pension. His home is on a farm near Bancroft, Neb. He has a discharge showing that he was mustered out of the service at Omaha in 1866, at the age of twenty. He was born in Douglas County forty-six years ago and enlisted in Omaha during the civil war. He was sent to Fort Kearny and then further west on frontier duty. He served under Capt Griffin. Tyndall was not wounded, but will claim a pension under the General Disability act. He asserts that the rheumatism contracted in the service has unfitted him for work. He speaks English well, dresses like the whites and is very unlike the average Indian. He has a thirteen year-old girl in the Genoa School, and his father, who is about eighty five years old, is still alive.

Mary Spellman is the name of a woman 27 years old in New York, who can hold up her head for a fortnight or three weeks at a time, and then for two or three days it hangs over on one side despite all she can do. The only way to keep the head erect on those two or three days is to support it by a frame. This state of affairs has existed about nine years, and was brought about by a fall into the cellar of a hotel where she was employed when she was 16. Although the scalp wound thus caused soon healed, the muscles ever since have periodically lost their power to hold the head erect. The woman went to Bellevue Hospital the other day to have her head set more firmly on her shoulders, but went away on learning that a surgical operation would be necessary.

Some interesting statistics in regards to the phenomenal crops harvested in North Dakota last year have been collected by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor of that State for publication in his annual report. The report is very exhaustive, dealing with the counties in detail, and show that, in 1890, North Dakota had 2,616,314, acres sown with wheat, giving a yield of 27,551,611 bushels, or ten bushels and a fraction to the acre, and that, in 1891, 2,865,502 acres were planted with wheat, the total yield being 64,713,328 bushels, an average of over twenty two bushels and a half to an acre. Of other crops raised in the State the figures for last year are Oats, 17,871,528; barley, 5,270,684; flax, 1,214,018, and rye, 310,067 bushels.

The remains of James Whitehead, who was buried two years ago at Gracewood, seven miles from Augusta, Ga., were disinterred on a recent afternoon, to be reinterred in the family burial ground. The coffin was opened to satisfy curiosity, and to the surprise of all present, the body was found petrified. The form was as perfect as the day it was buried, and there was no sign of decay. It was as hard and as solid as stone. Even the clothes were in the best of condition. This is the second body buried at Gracewood known to have become petrified.—[Atlanta Constitution.

The late John Jay Hawkins, formerly connected with the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury, was noted for his wonderful memory and for the fact that he was one of the three custodians appointed by Secretary Sherman in 1878 to deliver $100,000,000 in United States bonds to the Rothschilds in London. As an instance of the exactness and accuracy of his memory he once, in a dispute whether a certain man had been Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, gave off-hand a list of all the Lieutenant-Governors from the formation of the State, together with their dates of service.

An English miss who has recently performed the noble act of saving a human life is Gwendolin Evans, of Birmingham aged thirteen. Her opportunity came while bathing on the seashore, and when Cholmondeley Thompson, a London youngster of ten years, over-weighted, perhaps, by his name, was sinking in the heavy swell she swam out and saved him. The Royal Humane Society has given her a bronze medal. Miss Evans learned to swim at one of the Birmingham public baths, and can swim a mile at a stretch.

James Donnelly, a lad of 16 years, who lived at Lockport, N. J., made a wager of $2 that he could eat twenty-four raw eggs within fifteen minutes and drink twenty glasses of beer. He succeeded in his attempt and won the $2, but two hours later he was taken with convulsions and died.

The oriental nations will probably have the most picturesque as well as the most interesting exhibits at the World's Fair. Certainly the study of a Japanese village covering two acres will be nearly as good as a trip to the Mikado's kingdom.

An Ancient City Found.

Cities, dead and long forgotten, dot the canyons of the West. From time to time they are discovered, and scanty and unreliable reports of them are brought to the East. Prof. W. R. Lighton is the last to have accidentally come upon one of these prehistoric villages.

It lies more than 100 miles west of the odd little Spanish American town of Socorro, N. M., and over seventy-five miles from the nearest railroad, up in the heart of one of the numerous short ranges of bleak pinon and cedar covered mountains which run parallel to each other through the Southwest. His story is as follows:

"It was in a canyon whose eastern side sloped gently down to a little rill. As I raised myself from drinking I saw a fragment of earthenware, light brown in color, with an artistically worked Greek border in black pigment. It was a fragment but half the size of my hand.

"Quickly I turned to scan the sides of the canyon. Not 200 yards away a little above the stream I saw a low wall of dull gray masonry, crumbling and broken, but showing distinctly, even at that distance, that the builder was human.

"The wall which I had first espied was a little more than six feet high in its highest place and nearly thirty feet long, losing itself at the ends in the earth and debris which had washed down around it since the time of its desertion, centuries ago. This wall was three feet thick and of stone throughout, and there were others close by of even five feet in thickness. The walls were of beautiful symmetry, built of hewed sandstone blocks of an even size, laid in strong mortar beds and with the joints "broken."

"The ruins covered several acres. The houses were built around a large central square. Many of the rooms even without windows.

"There were many pieces of pottery lying around. But I sought higher game and went industriously to digging. Almost immediately my spade turned up a few fragments of pottery, and mixed with these was one of the rarest of relics, a chisel of copper, highly tempered, so as to be quite as serviceable as our steel implements of to-day.

"Pots, vases, cups, plates, [illegible] and articles of [illegible] were uncovered with almost every thrust of the spade, and with these were mixed stones, spears, scrapers, hammers and drills and other implements of peace and war. They were beautifully decorated and finished in a way that is a lost art to modern potters. Later I found in an interior room some of the finest specimens of pottery I have ever seen. There were exquisitely decorated jars, three feet tall and beautifully proportioned, as perfectly preserved as the china just turned from the hands of modern potters.

SHOCKED BY AN EEL.

A Doubting Scientist Is Rudely Disillusioned.

A few years ago the stand of Mr. Blackford, the widely known fish dealer, in Fulton Market, New York, had a special attraction in the shape of an electrical eel, and many were the stories of its uncanny powers. These were so highly colored that, although crowds of people went to see the fish, none could be found who was ready to put its reputed shocking powers to the test. It happened, however, that an electrician, moved by curiosity, found his way to the tank in which the fish swam about unmolested. The eel looked so harmless and so quiet in his movements that the electrical man began to think that as a means of producing an electric shock he was a base deceiver. The more he pondered over it the more he became convinced that the innocent looking inmate of the tank had no more electric power than a yard of underwriter's wire, and he secretly resolved to put his suspicions to the test at the first opportunity.

The opportunity soon presented itself, relates Electricity. One evening he was one of a party who were returning from the theatre to Brooklyn, where they resided. Making a detour to the Fulton Market, they regaled themselves with the oysters for which that old landmark is famous. After the refreshments were disposed of the electrician offered to take his friends in to see the wonderful eel. It so happened that one of those present was also in the electrical business, so the proposition was seconded and carried unanimously. After the inspection, a question arose as to the voltage of the fish, and our hero, who had long been anxious to test it, got permission from the man in charge to do so. Divesting himself of his coat, which he handed to the wife of his bosom, he rolled up his shirt sleeves above the elbow and proceeded to action. Down went the hand and arm into the water and the fingers were brought in contact with the fish. The eel remained perfectly passive and seemed rather to enjoy the touch of the fingers than otherwise, showing not the slightest disposition to exhibit its reputed powers. The fishman was told his eel was no good, and the electrician joined in the chorus of reproach, and said that that was just what he had thought all along. The fishman resented the incredulity of the visitors, and said: "Well, just grasp him around the body." More convinced than ever that the whole thing was a solemn farce, the electrician invaded the lair of the mystery of the sea once more and squeezed its slippery body with a considerable spice of vindictiveness. In an instant, to the astonishment of an ejaculation which sounded suspiciously like "Holy Moses;" the arm came up out of the depth with the force of the piston of a steam engine, the tremendous jerk with which it was withdrawn bringing up a deluge of water, which drenched everybody around. The disillusioned experimentalist was the picture of astonishment and mortification, as the wild laughter of his friends resounded through the market, and the surrounding fisher men "caught on" to the joke and joined in the hilarity. He afterward remarked that he took back all his slighting remarks, as the fish more than justified his reputation, and if he ever got such a shock from a 1,000-volt dynamo as he did from that eel he would go out of the electrical business.

Southern Buttermilk.

To the Southern housekeeper buttermilk is a practical, everyday necessity.

She not only uses it in cooking, but puts it upon her table as a beverage.

"I never use baking powder," said a lady to me one day, "except in cake," and I noticed she expressed the minds of the Southern women generally.

One woman will even sour her sweet milk with vinegar rather than not make her biscuits in the usual way. The Tennessee woman churns every day in warm weather, and she churns sweet milk.

In fact, all the milk that is not used for family purposes is put into the churn. It follows that the amount of butter is small, but it is the buttermilk she is after, and that she gets in such abundance that the question of the little child, "Mamma, which cow gives the buttermilk?" is not so strange after all. The children drink it as they would water.

At dinner it is often the only beverage upon the table. What is not needed for the family is readily sold at the uniform price of ten cents per gallon. Many a woman of the South makes her pin money in this way.

In fevers and all diseases of a malarial type, buttermilk is a useful drink. An observant physician who knew the habits of both Northern and Southern people once remarked, "I believe that one reason the people of the South do not suffer so much from dyspepsia is because of their free use of buttermilk. It is not only a promoter of digestion, but a good blood purifier and therefore a valuable internal cosmetic."

Do not suppose, my Northern lady, that when you taste the sour, salted contents of your bi-weekly churning, after that great, golden lump comes forth, that you can form a just idea of what Southern buttermilk is.

If you wish to do so you must sacrifice some of your butter's gilt and weight you must churn as do the black "aunties" and then you may know the fresh, sweet, nutricious, anti-malarial, anti-dyspeptic buttermilk of the South land.—[New York Recorder.

The Mexican Soap Weed.

An original and important industry is carried on at Kansas City in the manufacture of soap from the wild and prickly plant of the prairies known as the Mexican soap weed, and as described, its treatment affords a notable illustration of the modern utilization of waste products. Since the Kansas prairie was an inland sea, says the Kansas City Times, this weed has thrust its roots deep into the soil of the unsheltered plains, and to gather these a sharp spade is driven down deeply by the side of the plant the earth is broken and the thick, brown root secured, the top, with its long spines, being thrown aside. The root has been known to extend as far as twenty feet into the soil but only from two to three feet of the upper portion, which is about two inches thick, is of practical service in the production of soap. In the manufacture of the latter, the roots are first washed, then cut up and boiled out in a big vat, where other ingredients are also placed, and, when this is dried out to such a degree that it will solidify, it is moulded into semi-transparent cakes which possess all the desirable qualities of toilet soap. A peculiar characteristic said to pertain to this weed is that, notwithstanding it grows in a region where alkali roots dot the ground, and where the soil is white with the chemical, n[illegible] of it is found in the root.

THE DEVIL'S PULPIT.

The Recent Construction of a Stairway Now Makes It Accessible.

The valley of Engadin in the Swiss Canton of Grison, through which the river Inn flows from Lake Longhino to join the Danube, affords glimpses of the most enravishing beauty. All along the picturesque Inn the scenery is magnificent, and tourists are attracted thither in ever increasing numbers. As the Kaiser Mountains, in the northern part of the Austrian Alps, are approached the scenery be-

THE DEVIL'S PULPIT.

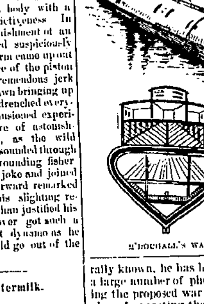
comes more striking and rugged. A short distance from the picturesque town of Kufstein, on the Inn River, says Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine, rises the Devil's Pulpit, recently made accessible by the construction of a stairway. The view from the top of this fine old rock is surpassingly fine. In the foreground is the fruitful valley through which the Inn River makes its way. Far to the north rise the lofty summits of the Bavarian Mountains, while around fantastic rocks lie half concealed in their drapery of vines.

WHALEBACK WAR VESSELS.

The New and Novel Invention of Captain McDougall.

The French built war ships of the McDougall barge battern as early as 1868. One of them is shown afloat in the accompanying engraving. The sectional view of the engraving shows the plan of boat patented by Captain Dennison C. Pierce.

Captain McDougall is figuring on applying the whaleback to war service, and, although it is not gene-



M'DOUGALL'S WAR VESSEL.

rally known, he has had made of late a large number of photographs showing the proposed war vessels and the plan of operating them. His idea is to adapt the barges to coast defense service. They are to be so constructed that by means of water ballast they can be submerged, leaving only a small turret for a lookout forward and the bow, or "snout" as it is termed, above water. In the bow, which is of great strength, two heavy guns will be stationed on an incline, and they will be so operated that while one is being fired the other is being charged below in the vessel. McDougall is said to have taken out patents on this style of war vessels here as well as in several European countries.

Heron and Retriever.

Three or four weeks ago, writes a correspondent of the Youth's Companion. I was shooting cock and partridge along the banks of the Musquodoboit, a Nova Scotia river. My dog was a smooth-haired animal, a cross between a pointer and a retriever. As we came out on the edge of one of those little wild meadows called "intervales," a huge heron rose sluggishly from behind a clump of alders. It was a fine bird, and I wanted it as a specimen.

At rather long range I fired, and the heron, lurching heavily to one side, came down in the center of a shallow pool. Then it gathered itself together at once, and stood staring about as if bewildered. As I approached, with Rob at my heels, it raised one wing as if to fly, then drew its head back and took up a posture of defense.

It was evident that my shot had in some way disabled the other wing, which, however, was not broken, but was held firmly trussed up as if uninjured. The pool in which the bird stood was perhaps six inches deep, and I ordered Rob in to fetch the game.

The dog dashed forward eagerly, as if to pick up a snipe, but was met by a vicious thrust from the heron's beak that drove him back in astonishment. His anger and confusion were amusing to witness. As for the heron, it stood immovable, its head back upon its shoulders, its keen eyes sparkling defiantly.

In a moment Rob returned to the attack. He ran around and tried to seize the bird by the tail; but the bird's head went about like lightning on the pivot of its long and snake-like neck, while its body never moved; and again Rob received a blow which made him yelp.

He drew off a few feet, and then ran round and round his enemy, seeking an opening; but everywhere he found himself opposed by that terrible javelin of a beak. It seemed as if the bird must twist his head off in time, but no such disaster occurred. Whenever the furious dog would make a dash for the bird's tail, out would dart the long, fine weapon, bringing blood where it smote, and hurling back the onslaught.

Presently Rob gave a howl of disgust, tucked his tail between his legs and scurried in panic from the water. Then, concluding that the plucky bird deserved a better fate than to be stuffed, I threw my jacket over his head and made him a prisoner. He has never recovered the use of his wing, but he presides with dignity and authority over my poultry-yard.

The Marseilles Soap Industry.

The manufacture of soap is one of the oldest industries of Marseilles. For a long time Venice and Genoa had the monopoly of this manufacture, but toward the sixteenth century two foremen from Toulon came to settle down at Marseilles. As they did not possess much capital, they installed themselves in an old house near the main road, and set up two boilers, in which they manufactured from the oils of Provence a white soap which was used by the inhabitants of the town. They had to pay at that time a duty of 1½ fr. per quintal upon these oils. The industry did not extend much until, a number of years later, some merchants with capital developed it by building better works, providing more suitable implements, and bringing over workmen from Genoa who were adepts in the art of soapmaking. They were so successful that the manufacturers of Toulon and other places in Provence were obliged to have recourse to the use of a mixture of fat and butter in order to sell their goods at the same price as that of Marseilles. This kind of adulteration gave rise to such complaints that Louis XIV. issued an edict, dated October 5th, 1688, in which the factories were placed under state supervision. This rigorous measure had the effect of increasing their number and improving their product, which now quite eclipsed that of Genoa. The deterioration of the olive trees which followed in 1709 was another source of advantage to the Marseilles soapmakers, who monopolized the foreign oils which were in demand owing to the failure of the olive crop. Thus the only thing that remained was to counteract the competition of Spain, whose special brands enjoyed an excellent reputation and were much depended on. To accomplish this the manufacturers of Marseilles, taking advantage of a strike, offered a high salary to a Spanish workman to come to Marseilles and manufacture soap according to the process in vogue at Alicante, which was a town of much repute in soapmaking. The foremen of Marseilles profited so much by the information gained from this foreigner that they were in a short time able to equal the products of Alicante, and also invented a new kind—a pale-blue soap which sold for £3 per quintal. Then it became the custom to buy at Marseilles, where there was a good market for blue, mottled, and white soaps, and in the year 1760 the town possessed twenty-eight factories, capable of producing 300,000 quintals of soap. The usual consumption did not exceed 200,000 quintals, which represented the sum of £4,500,000, and that exported £200,000. Twelve hundred men were employed in the manufacture of soap, in which the porters of Piedmont had replaced convicts who were employed before the suppression of galleys.—Chemist and Druggist.

Selling Milk.

Is it lawful to sell milk to a Duchess on Sundays? This is the great question which has just been agitating a West of Scotland Presbytery. Mr. Robert Kelso, a farmer and elder of the Free Kirk in the Island of Arran, has been in the habit of supplying milk to the Duchess of Hamilton at Brodick Castle on Sundays. His minister remonstrated with him for this particular form of Sabbath desecration. No exemption, the minister pointed out, was made in the camp of Israel in regard to manna—Saturday's supply having always to serve for Sunday—therefore, no exemption ought to be made in Arran, even in the case of milk to a Duchess. The Kirk Session supported the minister, and decided that the wicked elder should be admonished. The elder, however, refused to submit, and appealed to the Presbytery, and this body, while recognizing the zeal of the Session, has enjoined that no admonition shall take place. The elder thus returns to this island victorious, and Sunday calls at the castle will presumably be continued. Meantime, "the medical man in London," who was irreverent enough to affirm that "milk diet was a necessity for the Duchess and Lady Mary" on Sundays as well as other days, may well be left to the "after-biting" of his own conscience.

Air-Plows for Locomotives.

A novel scheme has been proposed for increasing the speed of locomotives, particularly those of fast express trains. It is briefly this: to place in front of the engine an "air plow," with the sharp edge forward, extending from a few inches above the track to the top of the smoke stack. The ordinary resistance of the air to the locomotive is doubtless a very considerable impeding force, and this device, it is believed, will so largely reduce it as to effect a material increase of speed. Possible, it might also serve in some measure as a shield for the train itself, diverting the blast of wind from the car windows, or at least those nearest the locomotive. A gain in speed is a good thing, but exemption from drafts, dust, smoke and cinders would be even a better one.

Troy Weight.

The smallest measure of weights in use, the grain, has its name from being originally the weight of a grain of wheat. A statute passed in England in 1266 ordained that thirty-two grains of wheat, taken from the middle of the ear or head, and well dried, should make a pennyweight, twenty of which should make an ounce, while twelve ounces were to make a pound. The pound, therefore, consisted then of 7,680 grains. Some centuries later the pennyweight was divided into twenty-four grains, which make the troy pound. The pennyweight was the exact weight of the old silver penny. St. Louis Republic.

Noiseless Shoes.

Noiseless shoes are sometimes a desideratum. For policemen, ushers and undertakers they are suitable; a hospital nurse would be a trial to some patients if she were to go shod with felt, so they could not hear the welcome step. Sole leather imparts a curious variety of sounds. Some soles produce a sharp, reverberating noise; others a light, ringing vibration; others only a faint click on the pavement, there are a few that are almost as noiseless as cork or rubber, and that is because the material is spongy. These latter shoes are comfortable to walk in, as they cause little shock to the body.

And Yet You're Alive.

Thirty-three million and thirty-three thousand people die every year.

Do You Get Your Share?

A man breathes seven hogsheads of air in a day.

THE HORSESHOE.

ITS USE IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES.

The First Use of Iron Structure of the Horse's Foot Odd Materials Used for Footgear.

To the ordinary observer a horseshoe is simply a bit of bar iron or steel shaped to fit the hoof of the horse and is without any apparent further interest. But it has its story, and a very entertaining one, too, it is. The most careful investigation into the past history of horseshoes discloses no antiquity to the practice of shoeing with iron. Iron shoes were unknown to the Greeks, and it to them to all other nations of earlier ages. Xenophon, the Athenian historian, essayist and military commander, who wrote the most complete work on horsemanship of his day, some 400 years before Christ, makes no mention of horseshoes, but on the contrary bers particularly explicit as to the means to be taken to harden and toughen the hoofs. Horses are not shod in Egypt, Assyria or Palestine. The latter country did not raise its horses, but obtained them from Egypt. Aristotle and Pliny mention that horses' feet were covered when stony ground was to be crossed or a long journey to be made to protect the hoof from wear or breakage, but it is certain that the coverings were not metal shoes in the form and shape and use of the horseshoe of to-day, but simply bandages or kinds of boots. These latter were made of leather and the bandages of plaited straw or hemp twisted together like a mat and sometimes strengthened on the bottom by plates of iron. In ancient times in the east camels were booted with leather, and if the owners of the animals were rich and ostentatious the soles of the boots were protected by a sheet of metal. In rare cases the precious metals, gold and silver, were used. It is said that the mules of the Emperor Nero wore boots of leather shod with silver, while those of his wife Poppaea had the soles protected by gold.

Coming down to the later times, the earliest record that is found of iron shoes being nailed to the hoof is in the description of a shoe said to have belonged to the horse of Chilperic, who lived A. D. 481, but the practice did not become general until the ninth century. It seems to be not necessary in all countries to shoe horses, for in many wild portions of the globe horses and ponies run over rocks, through ravines and over precipitous ridges unshod, and with advantage to their hoofs, for these animals seldom suffer from contracted feet or corns or sand cracks. The fact appears to be that enlightened man has by his care and use trained the horse to have tender feet and fragile hoofs and to make the use of iron as a protection compulsory. The practice of shoeing horses was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, the daring and pitiless Norman duke.

The versatile Frenchmen early took the greatest interest in the art of shoeing, and in 1761 a veterinary college was founded in Paris. A complete staff of professors gave instruction in the physiology and anatomy of the horse and veterinary medicine in general, and especial attention was paid to imparting a scientific understanding of the practice of shoeing.

At this day the art and the practice of it seem to be regarded as being without the pale of the veterinarian and are confined to the village smith and city horseshoer. The principal parts of the shoe are the two faces, upper and lower; the two edges, outer and inner; the toe or front part, the heels, the quarters, between the toe and heels; the calks, projections from the lower face at the toe and heels; the fullering or crease in the lower face near the outer edge, in which the nail holes, generally eight, four on a side, are made; the clip, a kind of claw on the upper face, usually at the outer edge of the toe, for protecting the hoof at that point and assisting the nails to to keep the shoe in place. The upper face is beveled at the inner edge to prevent the sole of the foot resting on the iron, the purpose being to have only the crust or horn of the foot rest thereon. Horseshoes are known according to some distinguishing characteristic or feature, such as bar, racing, nailless, jointed, elastic, tread, etc. A bar shoe is one in which the heels of the shoe are continued around beneath the heel of the foot and united together at their ends. It is used on hoofs liable to contraction at the heel, its object being to keep the heel open. Horseshoes have also been made of rawhide. Several thicknesses of hide are employed and compressed tightly together in a mold of the proper shape and then chemically treated to preserve the hide. But the latest shoe is of paper. A number of thin sheets of parchment paper saturated with oil and turpentine are glued together and then subjected to great pressure. It is stated that the German cavalry horses are shod with them. Another well-known shoe is made of metal, with rubber, tarred rope or some other yielding substance for the tread. The part of the foot to be shod is the horn or crust. The horse walks upon the lower edge of this horn, the frog, sole and bars. The frog, sole and bars can take any amount of wear if left in their natural state, but the horn, from its more brittle composition, cannot do so. It is evident, therefore, that it is only the latter that needs to be shod, in fact ought to be covered.

The foot is automatically constructed with direct reference to two important objects, viz.: great firmness and great elasticity, the former to sustain the heavy weight of the body and the latter to diminish the impact on the ground of rapid and vigorous action of the foot. This crust or outside covering, though horny, is not solid, but fibrous in texture, its design being to protect the sensitive foot within from blows and by its elasticity lessen the concussion when the foot strikes the ground. The greatest wear and strain is at the toes of the front feet and quarters of the hind feet, and nature has made extra provision at these points by there increasing the thickness and hardness of the horn. Curiously and interestingly enough the human nails are similarly so provided, the finger nails being thickest in the middle and the toe nails thickest at the side.

As every portion of the foot acts together, it is necessary, in order to get the best results, that the different parts should be free to perform their functions. Nature having provided the crust, frog, sole and bars to protect the highly sensitive interior parts, it is incomprehensible that a horseshoer can be so ignorant as to cut away these safeguards to actual mutilation and believe it beneficial instead of positively injurious to the foot. It makes one turn away sick at heart from the thought of the intolerable agony silently borne by this noble animal in being subjected to such treatment. When one is a daily witness to a horse's drawing loads, their feet—not the horn alone—shod, the frogs and bars set up off the ground, and of no more use than if their feet were the scooped-out ends of posts instead of living, feeling parts, he wonders at man's indifference and stupidity in not requiring as much skill and intelligence in the horseshoer as he exacts of the surgeon. The shoer would be benefited by such requirement, and his trade, which is now simply regarded as a means of earning a living, would be lifted to the dignity of a profession.

"Pay as you go" is not the motto of Russia. It is estimated that the budget of 1892 will show a deficit of 74,000,000 rubles. In spite of famine and increasing debt the work of building a formidable navy and strengthening the army goes on, from which we are told to conclude that the peace of Europe will be preserved.

DOG MEAT USED IN PHTHISIS.

The Flesh of Canines Tried by Ohio and Indiana Consumptives.

Sufferers from consumption in Ohio and Indiana are just now excited over a new consumption cure, which, although it seems repugnant at first thought, is yet being eagerly tried by many who have vainly used every known remedy.

The medical fad, for so it may be called, of eating dog flesh and dog lard as a cure for consumption, dates from the publication of an article in an Indiana paper some weeks ago in which it was stated that a young lady in a small town in Indiana had been cured of hasty consumption by eating a quantity of dog flesh.

The article was given with such an abundance of detail, and on the testimony of so many witnesses that it caused a sensation among consumptives, and was copied far and wide in the press of Ohio and Indiana. Invalids who at first threw down the paper with a shudder at the thought of eating dogs, on second thought decided that it was worth a trial, and commenced trying the cure. Miss Lizzie Jones, a prominent young lady of Indianapolis, was one of the first to overcome her prejudice. She claims to have been benefited by using the dog meat for consumption. Since the middle of December she has eaten nothing but dog meat, and three days after beginning the treatment she noticed a change in her condition for the better. She says she has almost recovered.

"I have eaten four dogs," she told a reporter today. "The first was a shepherd, then two large Newfoundlands, and the last a water spaniel, which was very good. I tell you, sir, the shepherd is the dog. The meat and oil are both far superior to other dogs.

"I have had a great deal of trouble in getting my dogs. One of the Newfoundlands I got at Woodruff place and had it killed, and came very near getting arrested for it; and after all it was not a very good dog. I advertised for dogs, and the only answer I got was from a man who wanted $25 apiece for his dogs. That would have made a rather expensive meal for me, wouldn't it?

"In preparing the meat I have the dogs skinned and cut by a butcher. The lard I have rendered, and I cook my potatoes and other food in it. The oil I apply to my lungs externally, and the meat is cut up and generally fried. I keep it on ice, and one dog will last me little less than two weeks. The meat is not like beef or mutton. It has a sweeter taste, and is very nice."

A neighbor hearing of the case of Miss Jones said:

"Yes, the lard is rendered and used in cooking potatoes and similar food. The oil is applied to the lungs externally, while the meat is served in various forms but generally fried."

Miss Jones reports that since beginning the use of the meat her physical condition has vastly improved and she is practically a well woman. She says that several ladies in the city who carefully watched its effect upon her are now testing the same remedy, and with fine results. If carefully preserved the meat continues good for two weeks.

The regular physicians pooh-pooh the idea of there being any virtue in eating dog meat, but many of their patients are eating it on the sly. Several members who are not very strict members of the medical schools have even gone so far as to prescribe dog meat for some of their patients.

The good effects which follow the use of the dog meat are undeniable, as there have been too many well authenticated instances of improvement in health following the adoption of its use since the craze began. Old physicians attribute the improvement solely to the effect of imagination. The patient thinks he is better, and that makes him better.

The proportions which the craze has reached may be realized when it is stated that Dennis O'Brien, an Irish butcher of Indianapolis, has been engaged regularly in fattening dogs for the dog-meat market. Dennis gives small sums for all the puppies brought to him, and then raises them for the market as he would chickens or turkeys.—[San Francisco Examiner.

Habits of Wasps.

A blue wasp, known as the solitary wasp, because it lives alone in its little clay nest, was seen to hurl itself upon the strong, wheel-shaped web of a large spider. Here it set up a loud buzzing, like that of a fly when accidentally entangled in a similar web. The spider, watching at the door of his silken domicile, stole cautiously forth. His advance was slow, for he evidently felt that he was approaching no common enemy. The apparently desperate, yet fruitless, efforts of the wasp to free himself encouraged the spider and lured him forward. But when within some three inches of his intended victim the wasp suddenly freed himself from his mock entanglements, and darting upon the poor spider, in a moment, as it were, pierced him with his deadly sting in a hundred places. The wasp then bore his ill-gotten spoil to his lonely home. This home is built of clay, thimble-shaped, and originally containing but one apartment. In the lower part of this cul-de-sac the wasp deposits its eggs. Immediately over them it draws a thin, glutinous curtain. Upon this curtain it packs away the proceeds of its hunting excursions, such as spiders, flies, and all other insects which it regards as suitable food for its young. Consequently when the young escape from the ova they find above them a well-stocked larder, and gradually eat their way through the choice depository, finally appearing to the delighted world in the agreeable form and stature of perfect wasps.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Orange Culture in Florida.

The profit of orange growing in Florida, as with all other kinds of business, depends on the manner in which it is managed. Many persons fail, and some succeed in it. It is a special business that requires close attention but only moderate skill. The soil of Florida is a very poor sand in general, but this sand is fertile when manured or fertilized, and the first thing to be done in growing oranges is to apply fertilizer to the land. The cost of a grove depends on the kind of it. One in good bearing condition is generally worth $300 to $500 per acre, which, of course, is increased when the buildings are added. To make a grove and wait ten years for the full bearing will cost fully as much as this, but there are always persons who are wishing to sell, and bargains are sometimes made in this way. The best part of the State is in the centre of it and on the east side of the Indian River, where the fruit is especially fine and frosts are not feared. The cultivation of a grove is quite simple, and consists in plowing, manuring, turning under green crops at times, and fighting injurious insects and other parasites which injure the trees in various ways. The winter is the best time to go to Florida, as it is desirable to become somewhat acclimated before the summer. The summers are hot and there is plenty of malaria in places. An ordinary yield of a well-managed grove in full bearing is about $100 per acre, clear of expenses.—[New York Times.

MUST WIN AT ANY COST

IS THE REPUBLICAN WATCHWORD IN OHIO.

Democrats to Be Defrauded Out of Their Representation in Congress—A Pending Gerrymander the Most Infamous in Political History—Will It Succeed?

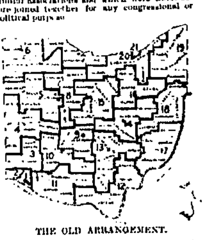
[Columbus (Ohio) Correspondence.]

The congressional redistricting bill now before the Legislature is exciting much comment here and throughout the State. It is regarded by Democrats as the most outrageously unfair measure of apportionment ever contemplated in this or any other State, and is designed to defraud the people of their just representation in the lower house of Congress.

The bill makes sixteen of the twenty-one districts absolutely Republican, and gives but five to the Democrats for their 425,000 votes in the State.

In the present Congress there are fourteen Democrats to seven Republicans in Ohio under the gerrymander the Democrats made two years ago, and under it with the 21,511 Republican plurality McKinley received last fall the Republicans could easily elect eleven of the twenty-one congressmen and have a fair chance for two more.

The pending gerrymander violates all the political traditions of both parties, sunders districts associated together for over half a century, and brings counties into districts of dissimilar associations and which were never before joined together for any congressional or political purpose.

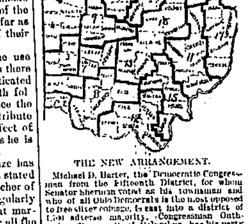


THE OLD ARRANGEMENT.

Of the present Democratic Congressmen the following nine are knocked out by being put in strong Republican districts, viz: Third District, George W. Houk; Fourth District, Martin K. Gantz, Seventh District, W. E. Haynes; Eleventh District, John M. Pattison; Thirteenth District, Irvine Dungan; Fifteenth District, Michael D. Harter; Sixteenth District, John G. Warwick; Seventeenth District, Albert J. Pearson; Twenty-first District, Tom L. Johnson. The districts of the other five present Democratic Congressmen are so changed by taking in and cutting off counties that hardly more than two of them can get nominations from their new constituencies owing to their want of acquaintance with the people upon whom they are thrust so unwillingly.

Leaving out the two Republican Congressmen from Cincinnati, whose two districts are not very much disturbed, the other five present Republicans in Congress have their districts so changed that they will all have to make a big fight for the nominations, and then some of them will be left. Of these Ezra B. Taylor represents the old historic Reserve District on the "Western Reserve," which in the eighty nine years of the State's history has never been represented but by five Congressmen Elisha Whittlesey, Joshua R. Giddings, James A. Garfield, John Hutchins and Mr. Taylor. Under the new gerrymander it is so slightly changed that Mr Taylor will likely be returned, though ex-Speaker Thompson is a candidate for the plum.

The old Third District, that used to boast of a representative in a Thomas Corwin, Robert C. Schenck, C. L. Vallandigham, Lewis D. Campbell and his nephew, ex-Gov. James E. Campbell, and which of late years has been reliably Democratic, is tinkered and doctored so as to be 700 Republican. Warwick's district is made strongly Republican and includes the home of Gov. McKinley, so he can return to Congress if defeated next year for a re-election to the gubernatorial chair. The great silver orator, Gen. A. J. Warner, has his future congressional aspirations dished by being thrown into a district Republican by 1,400.



THE NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Michael D. Harter, the Democratic Congressman from the Fifteenth District, for whom Senator Sherman voted as his townsman and who of all Ohio Democrats is the most opposed to free silver coinage, is cast into a district of 1,500 adverse majority. Congressman Outhwaite (Democrat) of Columbus, has his party majority so increased in his district by change of counties as to invite such competition that his fourth nomination this year is made uncomfortably hazardous. The only reason the two Cincinnati districts were at all disturbed was to make one of them stronger Republican, so ex-Gov. Foraker can go to Congress this fall if the Republican nomination for President at Minneapolis does not open up to him a more assuring future than now appears from Mr. Blaine's declination.

The Toledo district was purposely made 3,100 Republican to shut out Frank Hurd, whose free trade Democratic friends in Ohio are now arranging to send him as a delegate to the Chicago convention for Grover Cleveland.

The Twenty fifth District, that Tom L. Johnson, a Cleveland-Mills Democrat, carried by 3,200 majority, is made largely Republican in hopes he cannot dig out.

James W Owens, a warm supporter of Hill for President, has his present Fourteenth District changed to the Sixteenth and made stronger Democratic, and he will likely be returned, as he is backed, by Senator Hill and Ohio's famous "whip," Ike Hill, of the House Sergeant-at armship.

Of the five Democratic Congressmen saved by being put in Democratic districts Owens and Layton will unquestionably be returned. Hare will no doubt be dumped for a renomination, while Outhwaite and Donovan will have an equal chance to succeed, although in Republican districts, Vincent A. Taylor, Joseph D. Taylor, John A. Caldwell, and Robert E. Doan will have hard sledding to get back to Washington, while Gen. Enochs, E. B. Taylor, and Bellamy Storer, from their commanding ability and surroundings, will beyond doubt be returned.

The Republicans predicate under this gerrymander their getting sixteen Congressmen to McKinley's 22,511 plurality, but Mr. Blaine's declining to run for President may upset all this prognostication and, even under this bill give the Democrats a majority of one and perhaps three.

The probability is that the bill will go through and become as great a boomerang as the one the Ohio Republican Legislature passed in the winter of 1861-62, when the popular disgust made itself manifest, by returning a strong Democratic delegation.

The Foraker men will join to modify it in the House, but it looks now as though it would pass, in which case some of the Foraker men swear they will get even with Sherman's tactics when the November election comes.

The Perfect Man.

Rev. M. T. Savage of Boston, gives his idea of the perfect man. He will be:

A perfect animal.

A trained, clear-sighted, unbiased intellect, whose one thirst is for truth.

A taste that sees and appreciates all beauty.

A heart that loves all lovely things.

A sympathetic beneficence that would have all men lifted to the highest.

A soul or spirit that recognizes kinship with the Eternal Spirit and ever aspires toward a fuller spiritual life.

These all blend in one being, not that he has these things, but is these.
—Womankind.

An Unquestioned Claim.

Gordon—Did Crawley's wife succeed in getting a pension?

Wallace—Yes, easily enough.

Gordon—How?

Wallace—She proved her husband died of small-pox caught from a Confederate soldier during a reunion of the "Blue and Gray."—Life.

Money in These Fowls.

New England is coming forward with big egg stories. The Newburyport News says: "A thoroughbred hen laid a few days ago at South Stockbridge an egg with a shell that fairly glittered with tiny specks of gold." A second newspaper relates that a Portsmouth, N. H., woman recently found a 1 cent piece in an egg which one of her hens had laid, and later on the same hen laid an egg with a 10-cent piece in it.

Beautiful Extract—Helping a young lady out of a mud puddle.

TWO MINUTES THE GOAL

THAT IS THE RECORD EXPECTED OF THE TROTTING HORSE.

The Wonderful Performances of the Last Year Justify the Belief that It Will Be Accomplished in the Near Future—Development of the Horse—Notes, Etc.

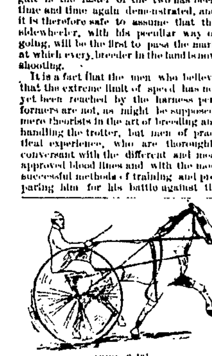
The Limit of Speed.

What is to be the extreme limit of speed to be reached by the trotter? asks a correspondent of a sporting paper.

Had the question been asked thirty years ago the probability is that even the most enthusiastic admirers of the light-harness horse would have hesitated at setting the mark at 2:20, while now there are many of them who do not hesitate to say that the two minute animal is a possibility of the near future, but beyond that they hesitate to go.

Already a mile at the trotting gait has been reeled off in 2:08¾, while the little black whirlwind Direct has paced a mile in 2:06, to do which he was compelled to cover 41 1-9 feet every second—a truly wonderful performance. That the pacing gait is the faster of the two has been time and time again demonstrated, and it is therefore safe to assume that the sidewheeler, with his peculiar way of going, will be the first to pass the mark at which every breeder in the land is now shooting.

It is a fact that the men who believe that the extreme limit of speed has not yet been reached by the harness performers are not, as might be supposed, mere theorists in the art of breeding and handling the trotter, but men of practical experience, who are thoroughly conversant with the different and most approved blood lines and with the most successful methods of training and preparing him for his battle against the



ARION, 2:10¾.

watch, such as Robert Bonner, the owner of Peerless, Startle, Maud S., and Sunol; C. W. Williams, who bred those two turf wonders, Allerton and Axtell, and Lucas Brodhead, the manager of the famous Woodburn Stock Farm in Kentucky, whence came Maud S., the ex-queen of the turf; Jay-Eye-See, "the little black wonder," and a batch of others who became famous as grand circuit performers.

Development of the Horse.

The horse has been developed in symmetry of form, grace of carriage, power of endurance, and adaptation to specific purpose. The trotter has been advanced in speed, year by year, until a mile in 2:40 became the ideal of the trainer, then 2:30, 2:10, and less, and now the hope of the future is to make a mile in even two minutes. Since 1810 a wonderful development in freighters and roadsters has taken place, through the blood of the Percheron, the Norman, and the Cleveland Bay, and other English breeds. The average weight of work horses has been greatly increased, and their efficiency and intrinsic value largely advanced, creating a small foreign demand, which is increasing, tending to strengthen domestic values.

The Five Fastest.

The five fastest trotting-bred pacers by the record are Direct, 2:06; Johnston, 2:06¼; Roy Wilkes, 2:08½; Cricket, 2:10; and Goldleaf, 2:11¼. They have an average record of 2:08⅗. The five fastest pacing-bred pacers are Hal Pointer, 2:09¾; Little Brown Jug, 2:11¾; Brown Hal, 2:12½; B. B., 2:13¼; and Prince Hal, 2:16¼. Their records average 2:12 2-5, showing a difference of four seconds in favor of the trotting-bred pacer.

A Pointer for Breeders.

An axiom of breeding that is well to bear in mind is "The confluence through both dam and sire of the blood of a common ancestor in the veins of a foal will reproduce in the foal the characteristics of the common ancestor in a more marked degree than they appear in either parent. If the common ancestor is an inbred animal the reproduction of his characteristics in the foal will be more pronounced."

The Anatomy of High Checking.

Supposing we have the straight-backed roadster, with long, sloping quarter and free stifle action. This horse can go. Give him his head, and how he reaches out, the spinal arch lifted to allow the freer play of the legs. Secure his head by the overdraw check, and as the head rises the spine curves downward, and the action cannot be as free as before. The drop of the spine is an impediment to the muscles of the leg. If we continue to pull up the head and consequently lower the back of the body, additional tension is thrown upon the abdominal muscles, the stride is contracted, and finally its power reduced. The check has without doubt shortened the natural stride of many a promising colt. For the sake of greater road qualities and greater comfort to the animal, remove the check or slacken it until the horse can drop his head to a level with the body. Along the top of a horse's neck runs a massive sinew strong enough to support the head. It is attached to several vertibræ near the shoulder, then it runs free over the crest and becomes attached again to the vertibræ nearest the pole. When the head is pulled up high, the crest presses hard onto the sinew and causes intense suffering, sometimes setting up the inflammation known as poll evil.

Bits and Bridles.

A Toledo, O., mare stands twenty hands high.

It is said that Ormonde will be domiciled in America in 1893.

There are about 515 trotters with records of 2:20 or better.

The Cincinnati Trotting Association will give $30,000 in purses.

About 500 horses will be trained at the Stockton, Cal., track the coming season.

Snapper Garrison has been engaged to ride for Marcus Daly at a salary of $12,000.

In the first quarter of Monbars' 2:16¾ mile he only went in thirty-five seconds, a 2:20 clip.

State appropriations to benefit horse trots and the breeding interest are a feature nowadays.

Phallas, 2:13¾, is the only horse with a record better than 2:14 that obtained his record in a race with other horses.

According to the latest returns there are six living sons of George Wilkes that have eight or more 2:30 performers.

Philadelphians have organized a turf club, whose membership is made up of men interested in the raising of horses.

King Herod, 2:21¼, the fast grandson of Mambrino King, is thought to be good enough to start in almost any company this year.

It is claimed that Marvin paints the legs of young trotters with iodine in order to strengthen them until they are 2 years of age.

An attempt is to be made in Austria to freeze out English jockeys by raising the weight so that the more ponderous natives can ride.

Electioneer is the sire or grandsire through his sons of nineteen 2-year-olds that entered the list last year and the fastest has a record of 2:10¾.

In the work of diminishing the weight of sulkies goes on, remarks a writer, the sulky of the future will consist of two tires and a strip of sunshine.

Imp. St. Blaise will serve thirty-five of his owner's mares this year and fifteen others at a fee of $2,500. Even for a horse that cost $100,000, $17,000 a year is a fair income.

Bonnie Wilmore, 2:14½, is the only horse that ever beat Nancy Hanks a heat. It was his first start in a race and he was allowed to do it to get a mark, which was 2:28½.

A new system of shoeing horses has recently been invented in England. By it the iron shoes are fixed to others made of sail canvas, which are then cemented to the hoof.

A horse can't trot standing in a stable, neither can his get bring him glory if untrained. Many a good horse is practically buried alive in a locality where he will have no opportunities in the stud.

If reports from all over the country of the great promise shown by the colts and fillies that will race as 2-year-olds next season are correct, the year will see some of the greatest contests between colts ever known.

John Splan says that he expects to see a horse trot in 2:00, and that at no very distant day. On the other hand, Budd Doble says he does not believe that a horse will ever trot a mile in that time over a track of regulation shape.

The combined winnings of all the horses, regardless of age, that won $5,000 and over on the American turf last year foot up the enormous total of $2,025,145, against $1,656,147 in 1890, $1,481,120 in 1889, $1,161,015 in 1888, and $892,231 in 1887.

The greatest of the early American racing contests took place at Marietta, Pa., in October, 1767, when four of the most famous animals of that time contested at four mile heats for a purse of 100 guineas. This race was won by Selim. He carried 140 pounds and ran the first heat in 8:02.

THE GOVERNMENT TIMBER.

The Great Ravages Made by Depredators on the Public Lands.

While the unlawful cutting of timber from Government lands goes on more or less in various parts of the country, the Canadian border offers special facilities for this form of trespass. In Northern Minnesota the Rainy Lake and Rainy River region is not only densely wooded, but is directly on the Dominion line, and, furthermore, is near the junction of the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba. It affords a fine field for the operation of timber thieves from Canada, who have many steamers engaged in the business. Last summer special agents were appointed by the Interior Department to investigate what was going on, and their report indicates that about 30,000,000 feet of logs a year are unlawfully cut from public lands of the United States and sent through the Rainy River, besides about half as much more honestly acquired from lands fairly open to lumbermen.

The result of these investigations will probably be the prosecution of some of the lumber companies for trespass. The Land Commissioner declares that "the people of Canada have made great roads into our forests," and that the exhaustion of the valuable timber of that region is going on rapidly. One of his predecessors declares that depredations upon the public timber were "universal, flagrant, and limitless"; that whole ranges of townships covered with pine timber had been cut over by lumber companies who adopted the device of having their employes secure individual titles through the pre-emption and homestead entries, afterward assigning them to their employers. They have actually been known to establish steam saw mills on public lands for turning into lumber and shingles the trees unlawfully cut. To cap their audacity they have charged genuine settlers prices for timber which are regulated by the cost of transporting it from points where it is honestly procured. In some cases thousands of men are thus put at work.

It is a wrong sufficiently great for prompt remedy when citizens of the United States are engaged in this illicit business; but when those of another country raid our public forests the case is worse. The actual loss in property must be very great, since more than three hundred cases of trespass were reported by the fifty-five special agents during the last fiscal year, involving more than $3,000,000; yet the actual amount recovered from suits during that year was only about $100,000, which could hardly have done more than pay the detective force employed and the other expenses. Still, the very presence of these agents undoubtedly prevents ravages still more enormous. There were also still pending, at the beginning of the current fiscal year, more than three hundred criminal prosecutions for violating the timber laws, and nearly as many civil suits for the recovery of nearly $15,000,000.

But, apart from the intrinsic loss, the indirect damage done by the destruction of forests in reducing the cultivated area is serious. The woods and the mountain undergrowth hold the snows and prevent the summer drought from coming earlier in the regions far below. They increase the rainfall, also, and are important to the husbandry of the West. Vast sums have already been appropriated for devising systems of irrigation for the arid lands, and in some cases for building dams, as at the headwaters of the Mississippi, so that certainly no pains should be spared to protect the forests. And, besides the damage done by the saw and the ax, the waste wrought by fire is still more prodigious, the Interior Department declaring, in fact, that fire is far more destructive to the wood on the public lands than all other causes combined.

A Dog's Thanksgiving Guest.

A story comes from Milo which, although a little late, is good enough to tell. On Thanksgiving day, after F. W. Perrigo's family had enjoyed dinner, a platter was filled and placed in the entryway for the family dog, the outside door being left open. After eating part of his dinner he was seen to go to a neighbor's a short distance away, hold a conversation with that neighbor's dog, and turn and lead the way back, conducting the dog into the entry to where the platter of food was, and to which the invited dog helped himself, while the first dog went out and sat down upon the doorstep and waited until his guest had finished his dinner, after which the two went and had a good play together.—Bangor Commercial.

Juvenile Ideas.

A famous Brooklyn clergyman was once addressing a Sunday-school on the lesson of the day, which happened to be "Jacob's Ladder." He got along swimmingly until a little urchin in one of the back seats squeaked out: "Why did the angels have to have a ladder when they had wings?" After the inevitable laugh had subsided, the clergyman said: "Well, that is a fair question, who can answer it?" There was a pause, and then up went a pudgy fist. "Well, my little man," asked the clergyman, "why was it?" "I guess, mebbe they was a moultin'," was the astonishing reply, and the address was concluded right there.

REFORMING THE ROADS

PRESSING NEEDS OF THE FARMING COMMUNITY.

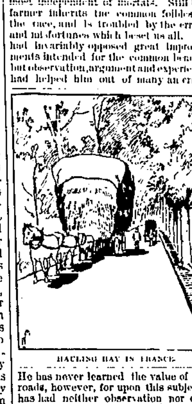
What Poor Country Roads Cost the Agriculturists—Difference Between European and American Highways—Figures Speak Louder than Words.

Roads, Good and Bad.

"The road is that physical sign or symbol by which you will understand any age or people. If they have no roads, they are savages, for the road is the creation of man and a type of civilized society." This is the motto on the title page of Good Roads, a new monthly magazine devoted to the improvement of the public roads and streets. If it were literally accepted, the United States would stand very low in the scale of civilization, since our common roads are notoriously the worst in the world. The appearance of this magazine, however, which is published by the League Roads Improvement Bureau, is proof of a healthy agitation to remove this stigma. In its initial number is reprinted Isaac B. Potter's noted article on "The Gospel of Good Roads," addressed to the American farmer. This article sets forth in lucid style the disadvantages arising from our miserable roads, and the importance of their improvement to all

RISKING LIFE ON EVERY TRIP.

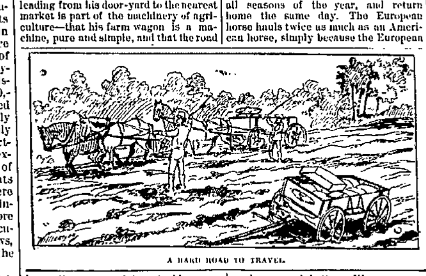
classes of the community. Mr. Potter begins by acknowledging the grandeur of the agriculturist's vocation, which is the prime source of all national wealth, and should make him the happiest and most independent of mortals. Still the farmer inherits the common foibles of the race, and is troubled by the errors and misfortunes which beset us all. He had invariably opposed great improvements intended for the common benefit, but observation, argument and experience had helped him out of many an error.



HAULING HAY IN FRANCE.

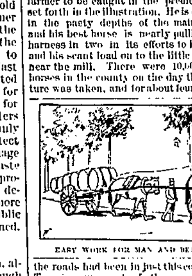
He has never learned the value of good roads, however, for upon this subject he has had neither observation nor experience, and without these argument is certain to go astray.

Now almost every improved farm implement has been forced upon the farmer by necessity, and greatly inured to his benefit. But, asks Mr. Potter, did it ever occur to him that the common road leading from his door-yard to the nearest market is part of the machinery of agriculture—that his farm wagon is a machine, pure and simple, and that the road



A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.

bears the same relation to his wagon that the steel rail bears to the railway car? Every one agrees that our roads are bad. It is a common thing for the farmer to be caught in the predicament set forth in the illustration. He is caught in the pasty depths of the main road, and his best horse is nearly pulling the harness in two in its efforts to lift him and his scant load on to the little bridge near the mill. There were 10,000 farm horses in the county on the day this picture was taken, and for about four weeks



EASY WORK FOR MAN AND BEAST.

the roads had been in just this condition. Teaming was out of the question; to haul a load to town was impossible. Assuming the cost of keeping each horse at 25 cents per day, it cost $2,500 per day, $17,500 per week, and $70,000 for the four weeks the 10,000 horses had been standing idle. It will be thus seen that a bad road is an expensive thing. Mr. Potter adds:

"It is expensive not only to the farmers of your county but to the farmers of the entire country. The average rainfall in the United States is something over forty inches per year. The dirt road absorbs these forty odd inches of water; freezes and thaws, dries, pulverizes, changes from paste to powder and back again from powder to paste, and for weeks at a time is practically impassable. Farm traffic is tied up. You have produce to sell, purchases to make, grain to grind, timber to haul, bills to collect and obligations to meet, but all these must wait because your only avenue of travel is taking its annual soak. A dozen times a day you look out of your barn door with the hope of seeing some straggling vagrant of whom you can inquire, 'How is the road?'"

The picture is not overdrawn. It will be recognized as a faithful portrayal of an incident common to the farmers of the Northwest. But not only are the farmers of the section subject to such trials and tribulations. In the great county of Albany, New York State, within the very shadow of the $25,000,000 State House, the next sketch was made. It shows four horses vainly struggling with a small load. The teamsters are plying their whips and shouting with all their might. The wheels sink almost to the hubs, the horses groan and sweat, and strain the harness to breaking point. To the left is an abandoned wagon. The rough ruts render the road almost impassable, business is at a standstill, and the farmers complain of "hard times," which are directly traceable to neglect of the roads.

When one goes into statistics the loss to the farmers from bad roads assumes a terrible aspect. In 1889, according to Government figures, there were the following draft animals upon the farms of the country:

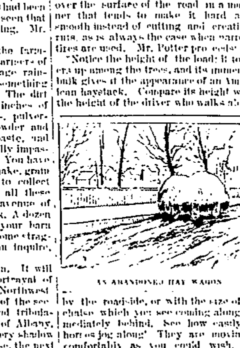
	Number.	Value.	Av. price.
Horses	14,213,837	$978,516,562	$68
Mules	2,331,027	182,394,099	78
Oxen, etc.	36,849,024	560,625,137	15
Total	53,393,888	$1,721,535,798	

"Here," says Mr. Potter, "you have nearly $2,000,000,000 invested in motive power of a perishable, uncertain and expensive kind. Busy or idle, these animals must be fed and cared for every day. They are boarders that you can't get rid of when the busy season is over, and it stands you in hand to keep them at work. Two thousand million of dollars make a large sum. Invested at 5 per cent. interest it would produce nearly $2,000,000 per week. Then you see there are more than sixteen millions of horses and mules alone, and to feed and care for these it costs the modest sum of $4,000,000 per day. A little while ago a very clever and intelligent citizen of Indiana estimated that bad roads cost the farmer $15 per year for each horse and mule in his service. This means a loss in the aggregate of nearly $250,000,000 per year. Add wear and tear of wagons and harnesses, $100,000,000; depreciated value of farm lands, $2,000,000,000; total, $2,350,000,000.

"Making the utmost allowance in favor of the farmer and granting the necessity for the liberal use of horse power in the maintenance of agricultural traffic, it is easily certain that the farmers of this country are keeping at least two millions of horses more than would be necessary to do all the hauling between farm and market, if only the principal roads were brought to a good condition. If you assume that each of these horses is fed the ordinary army ration of hay and oats, it requires 11,000 tons of hay or fodder and 750,000 bushels of oats per day to feed these unnecessary animals, which themselves have a money value of $140,000,000. The value of hay and oats fed to these horses per day is about $300,000, or something like $111,000,000 per year."

Then the farmer's friend draws a vivid picture of the condition of the farmer abroad and the farmer at home. Here the country is losing and the towns gaining; the farmer growing poorer, the Government growing richer. Reports from twenty European countries show that their farmers are prospering in about the same proportion that prosperity follows other lines of business; agriculture holds its own, and there is no more independent class of people in those countries than the farmers. Now, singularly enough, the most striking difference between those countries and ours is found in the condition of the country roads. With them communication is quickly and easily accomplished. Instead of rolling up and hoarding a huge surplus, their governments spend large sums in the building and repairing of the country roads. The result is that in Europe farmers drive twenty to thirty miles from home to market with immense loads in all kinds of weather, at all seasons of the year, and return home the same day. The European horse hauls twice as much as an American horse, simply because the European roads are much better. His owner can visit his neighbors at any time. He can drive to town, make social calls, and enjoy all the personal advantages of a resident of the city, and still maintain the independence and enjoy the pleasures of country life. One of our farmers tried to drive to town with a stout span of bays and a load of hay. The mud was drying up in places, packing and rolling under the wheels. The load wasn't a big one, but the road was still rutty, and one of the whiffletrees broke. The team was unhitched, and the farmer went to the blacksmith's shop for necessary repairs. While he was gone every horse and vagrant cow that came along nipped his load. Now, this farmer ridiculed the idea that the farm horses of Europe hauled twice as much as his horses simply because the roads of that continent are better than ours. But he changed his mind when he saw a picture of a French road, showing a French farmer with his load of hay on his way to market nine miles distant. There were four tons of hay in that Frenchman's load, or about one and one-third tons to each horse. The surface of the road was hard and smooth, nicely sloped in both directions, so as to insure quick drainage. The wheels were two and a half times as wide as those on the American wagon, and they rolled over the surface of the road in a manner that tends to make it hard and smooth instead of cutting and creating ruts, as is always the case when narrow tires are used. Mr. Potter proceeds:

"Notice the height of the load; it towers up among the trees, and its immense bulk gives it the appearance of an American haystack. Compare its height with the height of the driver who walks along



AN ABANDONED HAY WAGON.

by the roadside, or with the size of the chaise which you see coming along immediately behind. See how easily the horses jog along! They are moving as comfortably as you could wish, and there is no sign of tugging or straining in their movements. If you had a road like that from your farm to town, you might do all your hauling with two horses instead of the five you now have, and save yourself an immense expense."

Another picture shows a loaded two-wheel cart drawn by two horses and bearing six large casks of wine a load aggregating several tons, on a French road. This immense load rolls easily over the even surface of the highway. Such traffic is practically impossible on our roads, which wear out horses, harnesses and humanity, kill patience and render unprofitable delays at roadside inns necessary. Viewed from any standpoint, it will be seen that good roadbeds pay. They save power, shorten distance and time, increase speed, insure comfort and safety and are a good investment in every respect. Roads should be looked after with the same system and care that are bestowed on the management of other departments of government. Their improvement along the lines adopted by the countries of the old world would make every farmer happy and independent in the consciousness that he is every day and every way in touch with the great world of business and society. On the smooth surface of a macadam road one horse will haul twice the load it can on the best dirt road and from five to ten times as much as can be hauled when the dirt road is covered with soft mud and ruts. The great destroyers of common earth roads are water and narrow wheel tires. Careful drainage is therefore important, and the use of wide wheel tires is cultivated.

That it only requires co-operation and perseverance to improve our country roads is evidenced by three or four small towns in New Jersey. They were made up of a plodding population in moderate circumstances, doing business on a low scale, in accordance with their poor facilities for communication. When the mud was hub deep, those who lived in those towns stayed at home and waited for the roads to dry. Surrounding consumers were oppressed by a slack supply and enhanced prices. Trade was uncertain, and farming was carried on with indifferent success. But a marvelous transformation took place when road improvement was earnestly undertaken. Land values increased, traffic was quickened and enlarged, social communication became easier and more frequent, schools, churches, shops, market places, and railroad stations became more attractive as a place of residence. Equal good followed the improvement of the roads in Parke County, Indiana. Several splendid gravel pikes were made, all leading to the county seat, while all main roads in the county, and the worst portions of the cross roads were well graveled. Country travel became a delight, business increased, and a general "brightening" up was at once noticeable.

In order to get better roads the farmers are urged to insist that the main roads in their districts shall be reconstructed and kept in repair at the expense of the State at large, instead of by a tax directed against the farmers alone. Then they should send men to the State Legislatures to advocate the gospel of good roads. Any increase of taxation involved would be more than offset by the advantages and comforts conferred by good roads, which always have a tendency to accumulate, improve and prosper. This great reform, Mr. Potter concludes, must come from the people, and most of all from the farmers. It is a reform that will benefit all and injure none. It will "make you broader and better in your person and in your possessions, help and hasten the happiness of your family, shield and save the patient friend that drags your wagon so many miles from year to year, put you on better terms with yourself and all mankind, and leave you wondering what sort of a farmer that was who lived and labored in a sea of mire. It is a reform that is now at the threshold of your State, and one that will respond to your feeblest invitation."

The Nature and Treatment of Stammering.

Emil Behnke (Jour. Laryngology and Rhinology) has recently declared that the term stammer and stutter should indicate the same condition, rejecting a former distinction that stammer should refer to that form of obstruction in which there is inability to pronounce vowels, and stuttering to that form of impediment in which the consonants are at fault. The causes of these disturbances are attributable to the nervous centers controlling the mechanism of respiration, phonation and articulation. Children afflicted with stammering do, not, as a rule, outgrow the habit; ridicule or severity will increase the difficulty. Conditions needing surgical or medical interference, such as spinal curvature, post-natal adenoids, decayed teeth, intestinal worms and phimosis, may prevent cure of stammering until their removal. Cases of stammerers are divided into two classes—those in which fault lies in management of respiratory apparatus, and those in which it does not. In the former the prognosis is more hopeful. To test patient, he is placed flat on his back upon a couch, and is drilled in methodized and graduated series of sounds and inspiration produced by diaphragm and muscles of abdominal walls, the hand of the trainer upon the epigastrium accentuating these movements. If, after such practice, the patient shows improvement, a favorable result may be expected from treatment. In those cases in which obstruction does not depend upon imperfect respiration, Behnke attributes much of the trouble to "an involuntary exaggeration of all the stops and checks taking place in the vocal apparatus from glottis to lips, and he must therefore be trained to make these closures as shortly and lightly as possible." Thus a short aspirate may be inserted after a consonant; as G-h-eorge, instead of George, or, as patient would say, G-g-g-eorge; and p-h-a, instead of pa. Stammerers sing and whisper without difficulty, because in singing there is almost continued tone, and in whispering there is absence of tone. It is advisable to dwell on vowels at expense of consonants—and if vowel is difficult to sound, it should be preceded by a short inspiration. Another beneficial exercise is to speak slowly, with teeth overlapping and pressed tightly together. Result of treatment influenced by severity of case, intelligence of patient, also existing morbid conditions, especially those due to chorea or other nervous disturbances.

An Electric Boat.

A French engineer has just designed an electric boat, the leading feature of which is that it will be propelled by a sea-water battery. The plates are sunk in the sea under the boat by way of a kind of keel and drive a large rotary wheel by means of a motor. Pulleys raise or lower the plates of zinc or copper as required. A Vermont blacksmith, Thomas Davenport, announced a similar device for the purpose about fifty years ago.

A Textile of the Sea.

The sea yields many precious things—coral, amber and pearls—but it is not generally known that, in certain parts of the Mediterranean, a species of mussel is found, of which the shells contain one of the most beautiful textile materials known. These shells are about seven inches long and three inches broad, and each of them contains a piece of the fiber, weighing half a drachm, from which spun and woven goods are made.

Seekers After Knowledge.

Among the new students of the University of Kentucky are a woman and her two sons, who have become freshmen together.

THE FATE OF SPIES.

CAUGHT IN TIMES OF PEACE, THEY ARE JAILED.

Attempts to Secure Plans of Fortresses and Patterns of Guns—Foreign Spies in This Country.

The recent conviction at St. Etienne, France, of John Cooper and Walter Rundel, two English spies, who were caught while trying to obtain samples of the new French and Russian carbines for British Government contractors, and condemned to fifteen and two months' imprisonment, respectively, is of international interest. To a freeborn American the word "spy" has an especially odious meaning. It is an undeniable fact that what little espionage is done in the United States is exclusively done by foreigners. Abroad, matters are different, and though a spy is considered a debased creature, espionage itself is in full blast and well organized in Russia, Germany, France and Great Britain. All European Governments, more or less, have so-called secret funds available to keep a well-organized spy service going. It is generally divided into three distinct branches namely, political, social and military espionage. I shall deal with the latter alone.

The armed peace which European nations maintain and the constant fear among them of being attacked by a neighboring power at any moment naturally make it desirable for one nation to know what the other is doing in the way of offensive and defensive preparations. Secret information of this kind can not, for obvious reasons, be obtained through the official channels of military or naval attaches, who on account of their position in a foreign country, have to be satisfied with what they can observe for themselves or are shown voluntarily. It is therefore evident that if a Government desires to obtain possession of so-called state secrets, such as plans of fortifications, war vessels, mines, fixed torpedoes, samples of powder, cartridges and arms, it has to employ secret agents or spies for this purpose.

Germany has been credited with having the most efficient spy service in France, where it dates back to 1861. The war of 1870-1 proved that the German maps of France were more accurate than those used by the French staff, and small swamps, brooks, road and vantage points for an army were found on the German maps and did not appear on the French. Furthermore, the equipment of the French troops and fortresses were thoroughly known to the German leaders. Within her own borders Germany defends herself efficiently against foreign espionage, and how carefully she watches every foreigner is shown by the numerous arrests which have been made there within the last five years. Unfortunately for the over-zealous officials, most of the poor victims proved to be harmless landscape painters, who, on account of their sketches, often experienced great difficulty in convincing the German authorities of their identity.

All the service powder, cartridges and rifle factories in Germany, Russia, France and some other European countries are Government property, and it is impossible for outsiders to obtain access to them. Walking on a glacis of a European fortress is also prohibited, and if an intruder out of curiosity once in a while happens to put his foot inside even the smallest fort, he is stopped by sentinels and is lucky if he is not locked up. These measures are carried out vigorously, and even an active officer of the German army, if he wishes to visit one of these Government factories, has to apply for a special permission to do so. The revealing of the secrets of any of these institutions is high treason, and consequently only very trustworthy men are employed. Moreover, that the employes may never forget the penalties inflicted for a breach of trust, extracts from the Penal Code printed in black letters are profusely placarded on the walls inside the buildings.

Apart from this the men are divided into classes, each class manufacturing year after year the same part of a rifle or a cartridge. In this way no Government mechanic or subaltern can obtain exact knowledge of the manufacture of a whole rifle or cartridge. So it comes to pass that the spy has hard work to obtain what he wants. It goes without saying that among such a large body of men as Governments employ a black sheep can always be found.

With regard to France, matters are just as bad as they are in Germany, and perhaps in some instances worse. The German population, as a rule, leave the spy catching trade to their stubborn officials, while in France, where patriotism is more fervent, every citizen of the third Republic thinks it his sacred duty to look with a suspicious eye on every foreigner who enters the country. Innumerable mistakes are the result, and innocent travelers are often placed in extremely annoying positions. Yet it must be admitted that German spies are not only plentiful in France, but they work very systematically.

In the United States the foreign spy, as a rule, is a rara avis. The only nation which ever has attempted to establish a system of military espionage in America is the English. In September, 1888, a military looking Englishman arrived at Washington. He carefully studied the Washington Navy Yard, then went to Newport, Annapolis, New London and Fortress Monroe, but he learned little or nothing of value. At Willet's Point he attempted to obtain the charts of submarine mines and fixed torpedoes, but was unsuccessful, documents of this kind being pretty well guarded. Plans of vessels and torpedoes, however, are hardly kept secret, and any one applying to the Patent Office can easily obtain a very detailed description of any new weapon manufactured in America for army or navy purposes.

It may be stated here that all the details of the new plans for American coast and harbor defense are in the hands of a few superior officers. No subaltern official has access to them and no contractor receives copies of them, so that the secret is thoroughly guarded. The plans, for instance, of the new fortifications at Sandy Hook, Boston Harbor, San Francisco and many other places are, I am positive, not known to more than perhaps four individuals out of over sixty millions. However, the more the armament of the United States becomes efficient, the more the curiosity of foreign powers will be attracted, and it is therefore reasonable to expect that in ten years from now the spy fever will also have invaded these shores.—[New York Recorder.

Mortality Among Trainmen.

Statistics show that in 1889 1,972 trainmen were killed and 20,028 injured, making a total of 22,000. For the year ending June 30, 1890, the secretary's report gives a list of 2,451 killed and 22,390 injured, a total list of 24,841, or an increase of 2,841 over the preceding year. According to the statement for 1889, 300 men were killed while coupling and uncoupling cars and 6,757 injured—practically one-third of the whole number of railroad employes killed and injured during that year. For 1890, 369 were killed and 7,841 injured—an increase of over 1,100. When it is stated that upward of 200,000 cars are provided with automatic couplers, presumably "life-savers," and that the number is being increased every year, the effect of these figures is somewhat startling. Apropos of this the questions put by Commissioner King to Grand Master Sweeney of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association at the meeting of the committee of railroad commissioners in New York last November. This meeting, it should be borne in mind, was called for the purpose of obtaining information from railroad managers, employes and others interested in the matter of safety appliances so that the committee could present a bill to congress calculated to hasten and insure the equipment of freight cars with uniform automatic couplers and air brakes. In a speech of some length before the committee Mr. Sweeney stated that he considered science had so far done very little toward ameliorating the condition of the switchmen in introducing safer draft irons; in fact he thought the various devices now in use were an imposition on the men and only made their duties extra hazardous. To Commissioner King, who inquired if he considered the improvements made or the devices now being adopted less dangerous than the old attachments, Mr. Sweeney replied: "I have just said that introducing devices has not in any way lessened the accidents to switchmen, in fact, has increased the danger."—Chicago Herald.

A Musical Grove of Trees.

A unique curiosity in the town of Hamburg is a musical grove of chestnut and walnut trees on the north side of Nickerson hill, the highest point of land in New London County, Connecticut. The spot is well known among local hunters as a resort for gray squirrels. Into these trees, which are old and nearly all hollow, the squirrels have gnawed their way through the knots and stumps of limbs that have decayed. In many cases but the mere shell of the tree stands, and if a fire is built in the hole at the roots smoke issues from many holes above it in the limbs and the main trunk. The peculiar sound caused by the wind blowing into these holes has given the grove the name of Singing Trees. In the summer, when the trees are covered with foliage, the wind has no effect upon them, but in the fall the wind has a clean sweep at the trees, and it whistles and moans and hisses through the hollow trunks and limbs until it seems to one a short distance away that a horde of demons are holding a grand jubilee. These sounds are produced only when the wind blows from the southeast. It then sweeps over the top of the hill and falls upon the grove, apparently, as the wind from the mouth of a boy falls upon a hollow key placed at his lips, and the sound produced, in many cases, is like that made by a person blowing into the nose of a bottle, multiplied a million times. Breaking into these tones is, now and then, a short, sharp, shrieking noise and then a hissing sound, as if from the mouth of a thousand pythons in chorus. Taken together these hisses and toots and moans and shrieks make a pandemonium that one doesn't care to listen to very long. The noise can be heard five miles away, and it has been heard to the leeward a distance of eight miles.—[Boston Transcript.

The Heroine of the Telegraph.

In the Franco-German war of 1870 the uhlans in particular played havoc with the French wires. On arriving at a village they would ride up to the telegraph office, cut the connections, and carry off the apparatus, or else employ it to deceive the enemy. They were outwitted, however, on one occasion, and by a woman. Mlle Juliette Dodu, a girl of eighteen, was director of the telegraph station at Pithiviers where she lived with her mother, when the Prussians entered the town. They took possession of the station, and, turning out the two women, confined them to their dwelling on a higher floor. It happened that the wire from the office in running to the pole on the roof passed by the door of the girl's room, and she conceived the idea of tapping the Prussian messages. She had contrived to keep a telegraph instrument and by means of a derivation from the wire was able to carry out her purpose. Important telegrams of the enemy were thus obtained and secretly communicated to the sub-prefect of the town, who conveyed them across the Prussian lines to the French commander.

Mlle. Dodu and her mother were both arrested, and the proofs of their guilt were soon discovered. They were brought before a court-martial and speedily condemned to death, but the sentence had to be confirmed by the Commander of the Corps d'Armee. Prince Frederick Charles, who, having spoken to Mlle. Dodu on several occasions, ordered her to be produced. He inquired her motive in committing so grave a breach of what are called the "laws of war." The girl replied: "Je suis Francaise." (I am a Frenchwoman.) The Prince confirmed the sentence, but happily, before it was executed, the news of the armistice arrived and saved her life. In 1878 this telegraphic heroine was in charge of the post office at Montreuil, near Vincennes, and on the 13th of August she was decorated with the Legion of Honor by Marshal McMahon, President of the Republic.—[Chambers's Journal.

Cloves Are Flowers.

Cloves are the unopened flower of a small evergreen tree that resembles in appearance the laurel or the bay. It is a native of the Malacca or Spice Islands, but has been carried to all the warmer parts of the world, and it is now cultivated in the tropical regions of America. The flowers are small in size and grow in large numbers in clusters to the very end of the branches. The cloves we use are the flowers gathered before they are open and while they are still green. After being gathered they are smoked by a wood fire and then dried in the sun. Each clove consists of two parts of a round head, which are the four petals or leaves of the flower rolled up, inclosing a number of small stalks or filaments; the other part of the clove is terminated with four points, and is, in fact, the flower cup of the unripe seed vessel. All these parts may be distinctly seen if a few cloves are soaked for a short time in hot water, when the leaves of the flowers soften and unroll.—Boston Commercial.

The Playground of Australasia.

Ten years ago the ice scenery of the New Zealand Alps was almost unknown even to the colonists. But in 1882 the Rev. W. S. Green, with two first-class Swiss guides, explored the glacier region beneath the highest peak—Aorangi, or Mount Cook—and arrived, after a long, difficult and dangerous climb, on the summit of that mountain. Since then the "Britain of the South" has become proud of possessing the "playground of Australasia," the number of visitors has been rapidly increasing; a hotel has been built in a convenient situation near the foot of one of the glaciers, and surveys have been undertaken.—[New York Post.

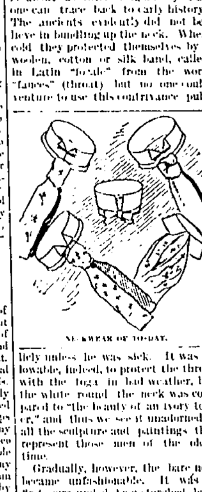
In Case of Croup.

While waiting for the doctor, in cases of croup, quickly apply several sponges, squeezed out in the hottest water, to the child's neck for about twenty minutes and place him in a hot blanket. If the child is choking, give a teaspoonful of ipecacuanha wine every five minutes until violent sickness takes place. It is a good thing for the child to breathe over steam. Pour boiling water into a basin or on a hot brick or flat iron, and let him inhale the vapor.—[St. Louis Republic.

NECKWEAR, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Some of the Odd Things Our Ancestors Used to Wear as Cravats.

For a little thing that has become a necessity of life the modern necktie is about as interesting an object as one can trace back to early history. The ancients evidently did not believe in bundling up the neck. When cold they protected themselves by a woolen, cotton or silk band, called in Latin "focale" from the word "fauces" (throat) but no one could venture to use this contrivance pub-



NECKWEAR OF TO-DAY.

licly unless he was sick. It was allowable, indeed, to protect the throat with the toga in bad weather, but the white round the neck was compared to "the beauty of an ivory tower," and thus we see it unadorned in all the sculpture and paintings that represent those men of the olden time.

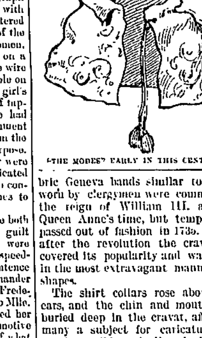
Gradually, however, the bare neck became unfashionable. It was at first surrounded by a starched band of fine linen on the upper edge of the shirt, falling back naturally upon the bust, where it was fastened by a small cord. Ruffs, stiffened or plaited, single or in many rows, followed and lasted as long as short hair was in fashion. They were charac-

STYLES FROM 1690 TO 1735.

teristic of the reign of Elizabeth, but were succeeded by the neckcloth during the reign of Charles II. The ends were of rich lace and fell in a broad fold over the chest; others were twisted and the ends drawn through a ring.

The latter was called "a Steinkirk," so named from the battle of that name in 1692, on which occasion the young French nobles had no time to arrange their "cravettes," owing to the surprise of their outposts by the allies. Subsequently Louis XVI. adopted enormous periwigs which hardly left the throat visible. After this came the epoch of construction and compression introduced by the cravat.

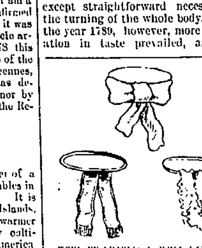
Lace neck cloths and small cam-



THE MODES EARLY IN THIS CENTURY.

bric Geneva bands similar to those worn by clergymen were common in the reign of William III. and in Queen Anne's time, but temporarily passed out of fashion in 1735. Soon after the revolution the cravat recovered its popularity and was worn in the most extravagant manner and shapes.

The shirt collars rose above the ears, and the chin and mouth were buried deep in the cravat, affording many a subject for caricature. It was impossible to incline the head in any direction, and to look anywhere except straightforward necessitated the turning of the whole body. After the year 1789, however, more moderation in taste prevailed, and the



WORN BY CHARLES I. WHEN EXECUTED.

familiar pictures of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Adams and their Presidential successors give one a better idea than any verbal description can do of the changes that succeeded.

Gradually those old fashions have given place to the modern scarf and necktie, which may be generalized under three heads—the puff, the flat, and the simple knot of evening dress. They take any popular name that gives them individuality. The taste in wearing them varies according to the wearer.

How We Grow.

In the first eight months of last year 115,160 immigrants arrived at Rio, Brazil. Of these 58,178 were Italians, 22,036 Portuguese, 12,506 Spaniards, 10,931 Russians, 2,157 Austrians, 2,351 Germans, 1,789 English, 1,702 Swedes, 900 French, 334 Belgians, 264 Poles, 139 Swiss, 30 Americans, 15 Dutch, and 1,100 Asiatics.

His Accident.

A German nobleman, while visiting England, was invited to join in a fox-hunt. He accepted and met with a slight accident, which he thus described:

"I mount upon de horse, he gallop avay ver vell. We arrive at, what you call? Oh! a fence. De horse go up, and den, and den—I do not remain!"

Origins of Fables.

The superstition of the yellow donkey of India, the story of the swift ass of Eastern Asia, the ass of Dionysius and many other marvelous ass stories, are all survivals of that curious form of religious worship, the adoration of the ass' head.

The first suspension bridges ever built were made in China 2,000 years ago, being constructed of iron chains.

DISCOURAGED.

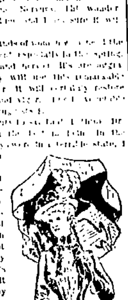
No Woman Will Be on Reading This.

A lady who [illegible] your [illegible] nervous [illegible] tired [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] unbearable.

A sympathizing [illegible] words of hope [illegible] not yet used Dr. Greene's [illegible] storative [illegible] Nervura. The wonderful discovery [illegible] cure you."

There are thousands of women [illegible] the same discouragement, especially in the spring, when all physical and nervous ills are aggravated, and if they will use this remarkable [illegible] it will certainly restore health, strength and vigor. [illegible] and [illegible] Druggists [illegible].

[illegible] Dr. Greene's Nervura the [illegible] in the world. My kidneys were in a terrible state. I had awful pains in the back and side, could not sleep at night. My head ache was a terror of great annoyance, and I suffered much at certain periods. I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Greene's Nervura, for it cured me of my terrible complaints. Why, I felt so miserable that I often thought I would take my own life. I thank God for directing me to Dr. Greene's Nervura.



MRS. LILA C. ROOT,
31 Elm st., New Bedford, Mass."

☞ Dr. Greene, the successful specialist, in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, 35 W. 14th street, New York, can be consulted free, personally or by letter. Call or write him about the case, or send for symptom blank to fill out, and a letter fully explaining the disease, giving advice, &c., will be returned free.

HERE is a GOOD THING for YOU.

A MAN, OR WOMAN

of intelligence and quick-witted enough to know a "GOOD THING" at sight, but who has lost the most precious possession on earth, viz: GOOD HEALTH, WILL NOT require a SECOND TELLING to be induced to become a purchaser

Of Dr. Gregg's Electric Belts and Appliances.

Do you know why? Because it is plain to be seen that the TRUTH ONCE TOLD is enough. The surprising promptness with which all classes of people respond to our announcements, and the rapidly increasing demand for Dr. Gregg's Goods whenever introduced, conclusively prove that true merit always recognized and the quality of merit is a score of itself. Metaphorically our state cut is the button—the public press it, and

DR GREGG'S ELECTRIC SPECIALTIES

"DO THE BEST."

The extent of pressure on the button and the success of Dr. Gregg's Electric Goods in "Doing the Best," is most satisfactorily shown in the marvelous growth of our business the past 60 days.

Repeated and increasing demands for THE GREGG ELECTRIC "FOOT WARMER" are coming in from all parts of the country with profuse acknowledgements that so much comfort for $1.00 (the price) was like buying Gold Dollars for ten cents.

The Delicate Organism of Woman subjects her to many peculiar ailments and unfortunate misery. The extreme sensitiveness of her Nervous System very frequently requires artificial stimulus. **The Gregg Electric Belt and other Appliances SUPPLY THIS,** as nothing else can.

The Rugged Constitution of Man when once broken, becomes pitiable in the extreme, from which there is absolutely **NO escape without assistance. The GREGG Electric Belts and Appliances,** in cases of this kind have honestly won their title of KING of REMEDIES.

Rheumatism is conquered. Sufferers from Obesity are speedily relieved. Dropsy quickly yields, spinal ailments and paralysis disappear, and MANY other diseases of MEN and WOMEN are permanently cured fully described in complete catalogue for 6c or elaborate circular free. We **Guarantee** to forfeit twice the price of any of Dr. Gregg's Goods found to be not genuine. **We Make an Elegant Little $3.00 Electric Belt,** which is selling rapidly and which we will take in exchange for any Bigger Belt (except $5 Belt) and credit $3 on the price of new order. Remember the Electric "Foot Warmers" are $1 a pair worth $10. Address,

THE GREGG ELECTRIC CURE CO.,
501 Inter Ocean Building, Chicago, Ill.,
And mention this paper.

PARDON US

for referring to a subject so universal, but it may possess interest for some to know that

CLIMAX BAKING POWDER

is sold for half the price of the other kinds. IS SOLD, we say—if the quality was not what it should be, of course it would not sell at all.

The Millionaire

Baking Powder Companies say nothing of their excellent prices, but talk continually of chemical analysis, &c.

Let those that can afford the extortion (?) let prices [illegible] try Climax, and [illegible]

—AT YOUR GROCERS.—

HEART

DISEASE, palpitation, pain in side, shoulder and arm, short breath, oppression, asthma, swollen ankles, weak and smothering spells, dropsy, wind in stomach, etc., are cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. A new discovery by the eminent Indiana Specialist. A. F. Davis, Silver Creek, Neb., after taking four bottles of Heart Cure felt better than [illegible] twelve years. [illegible] treated with Heart Disease [illegible] Dr. Miles' Heart Cure cured me. [illegible] E. B. Stetson, Wayne Station, Ga. [illegible] Dr. Miles' Heart Cure [illegible] great results. Mrs. Le Bar, Fitchburg, Mich., was ill for 15 years with Heart Disease, had to hire house help, lived on [illegible], used Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and all [illegible] constant pain [illegible]. Fine illustrated book of cures FREE at druggists, or address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Sold by C. B. WOODWORTH & CO.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY FEB. 27 1892

OUR CIRCULATION.

State of Indiana, Allen county, ss:
Personally appeared before me, clerk of the Allen circuit court, Joe F. Ervin, business manager of THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL, who makes oath that the actual number of copies of THE DAILY SENTINEL delivered to subscribers and sold to newsboys and news agents, during the week ending February 13, 1892, was as follows:

Monday, Feb. 8	3,321
Tuesday, Feb. 9	3,319
Wednesday, Feb. 10	3,337
Thursday, Feb. 11	3,990
Friday, Feb. 12	3,353
Saturday, Feb. 13	3,442
Total for the week	20,765
Average for the week	3,460

JOE F. ERVIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of February, 1892.

DANIEL W. SOUDER,
Clerk.

THIS DAY IN THE PAST.

217—[illegible] Roman Emperor Caracalla, murdered by [illegible].
1766—[illegible] Francis Marion died [illegible].
1807—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, poet, born in Portland, Me.; died 1882.
1821—[illegible] held over the admission of Missouri and acceptance of the last compromise [illegible].
1823—[illegible] Ernest Renan, critical writer on Scripture, [illegible] Treguier, Brittany.
1847—Elias Hicks, founder of the Hicksite Quakers, died at Jericho, N. Y.; born 1748.
1859—Philip Barton Key, son of the author of "Star Spangled Banner," killed in Washington by Daniel E. Sickles.
1872—Bill passed congress creating the Yellowstone region a national park.
1888—Avalanche buried the village of Valfaules, Italy; [illegible] lost.
1890—Bismarck personally forbade the sale of 800 German territory in Africa, causing [illegible].

TONIGHT.

PHILHARMONIC CLUB—Opening of their new West Wayne street rooms.
CARPENTERS' UNION—Regular meeting.
WORLD'S MUSEUM—Three stage shows—"After Sixty in the Great City" in the theatre.
CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Revival services by Mrs. Eabrock.
AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB—Full dress rehearsal.

PLYMOUTH is negotiating for a fuel gas plant.

FEBRUARY is ending with grand weather.

THE Indianapolis strike is ending with blood.

GOVERNOR FLOWER, of New York, is nursing a presidential boom.

THE Methodist Episcopal conference for northern Indiana will meet in April.

INSTITUTIONS for the cure of drunkenness are being opened in many parts of the nation.

EARLY conventions are the rule with the democrats this year. This means a long campaign.

THE Indiana state farmers' alliance, which was held in this city this week, adjourned yesterday.

SECRETARY RUSK has sent to the senate General Dyrenfurth's report on his rain-producing experiments.

ST. PATRICK'S day, an occasion dear to all Irish hearts, will occur March 17th. The anniversary will be appropriately observed in this city.

THE prohibition party of Indiana have decided to issue a call for a state meeting May 25 and 26. A state ticket will probably be nominated at that time.

THE democratic candidates for congress will now get a hustle on themselves. The winner for this district will be named eight weeks from next Tuesday.

WINTER may step in with an occasional reminder, as it did last night, but spring is rapidly approaching and we must soon welcome the gentle maiden to our midst.

THE Sentinel was in error Thursday in saying that Colonel McDonald was editor of the Columbia City Post. Mr. J. W. Adams is the owner and editor of that excellent paper.

SLUGGER SLAVIN received a cold reception at the Masonic Temple theater last night. If there was not so much "hero worship" given to these brutal fellows there would be less prize fighting in this country.

CHARLES X. MATTHEWS, who has been connected with the Lafayette daily Journal for the past year in the capacity of chief editorial writer and managing editor, will retire from that position with the close of next week.

THE commencement exercises of the medical department of Taylor university will occur the evening of March 8 at the chapel hall. Judge Allen Zollars and Dr. G. W. McCaskey will deliver the addresses of the evening.

THE council committee on public grounds met last evening but no definite action was taken in regard to the plans for the new city hall building. The building will be a handsome one, fronting on Berry street. The police headquarters will face Wayne street.

THE joint committee in whose charge the matter was placed by the industrial conference just ended at St. Louis, selected Omaha, Neb., as the place of holding the nominating convention of the newly-born third party. July 4 was selected as the date. A formal call was issued.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY'S income from his readings and recitations equal a bank president's salary, while Bill Nye in 1891 cleared $40,000 from his appearances on the rostrum. Max O'Rell and Will Carleton get $200 a night from their managers, and George W. Cable receives $100 every time he reads.

THE republican editors of this state held their annual meeting yesterday at Indianapolis. The News of that city interviewed a number of them as to their preference for candidate for governor with the following result: Governor Chase, 12; Albert G. Porter, 7; Stanton J. Peelle, 2; John M. Butler, 2; Will Cumback, 1; Gen. Lew Wallace, 1.

TWO oldest of the public men most talked about as presidential nominees is Senator Palmer, who is seventy-four. The youngest, excepting of course, the Massachusetts favorite, Governor Russell, is Senator Hill, who is forty-eight. Mr. Cleveland is fifty-five, Senator Gorman fifty-three, Senator Allison sixty-three, Senator Cullom sixty-two and Senator Carlisle fifty-six, while Boies, Gray and Sherman are past middle life.

GRIP AND PASSWORD.

A Spicy Budget of News Gathered in Fraternal Circles—Activity in the Various Lodges.

HOWARD council, 246, of the Royal Arcanum will hold its regular meeting next Friday evening, in their hall, Bass Block on Calhoun street. The Royal Arcanum is emphatically a business men's order. It is composed of the best citizens wherever it is established and a membership in it is a high recommendation. Judges, public officers, lawyers, bankers, merchants and others who are the life and energy of the country seek its protection and there is no better method to secure one's family against want than to become a member of this magnificent organization. The meeting next Friday evening will be of much importance and all members are expected to be present. Any brother who may be sojourning in the city, belonging to another lodge, will be heartily welcomed.

I. O. O. F.

Harmony lodge No. 19, conferred the third degree on two candidates last Thursday night. The victims were C. Crouse and F. P. Mensch. There will be eight candidates for initiation at the meeting next Thursday evening. This lodge now has a membership of about 250.

James R. Richardson is billed for a matinee to be held at the lodge room of Canton Fort Wayne, No. 17, next Tuesday evening. James will be introducted to the Canton goat.

Summit encampment No. 16 will have work in the Patriarchal degree next Friday evening.

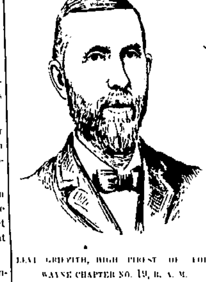
The 26th of April will be the anniversary of Odd Fellowship and arrangements are being made by the various lodges to celebrate it in a fitting manner. Some of the lodges will have elaborate banquets in addition to other programs.

MASONIC.

Fort Wayne lodge of Perfection will confer grades from fourth to ninth next Tuesday evening.

Summit City No. 170, F. and A. M., conferred the third degree last evening.

Levi Griffith, the subject of one of the portraits in this department, is a prominent citizen and well known in



LEVI GRIFFITH, HIGH PRIEST OF FORT WAYNE CHAPTER NO. 19, R. A. M.

lodge circles. He is a member of Summit City lodge No. 170, F. A. A. M., Chapter No. 19, Council No. 4, Commandery No. 4, K. T., Fort Wayne Lodge of Perfection, Princes of Jerusalem, the consistory of Indianapolis and Howard council, Royal Arcanum. He is at present High Priest of Fort Wayne chapter, R. A. M., the highest office within the gift of the order. Mr. Griffith is a leading contractor and builder and he served in the common council two terms. He resides at 77 West Williams street, one of the handsomest homes on the south side. His family consists of his wife, a most estimable lady, and four children.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Phoenix lodge No. 101, K. of P., last Monday evening conferred the second rank on E. W. Hortenz and received five applications for membership. Next Monday evening work will be in the first and second ranks and six candidates will be in waiting. A fraternal welcome will be extended to all visiting brothers in the city. A directory card hangs in all of our hotels, so that strangers may know of our places of meeting and lodge nights.

Last Tuesday evening Fort Wayne lodge No. 116 conferred the rank of knight on Geo. W. Flick, the florist, and Joe Heit, traveling salesman of the U. S. Baking company. The work was done in excellent shape and was greatly enjoyed by all present. Next Tuesday evening there will be work done in the ranks of page and esquire.

ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS.

The Chosen Friends is an organization that is coming to the front. The local branch is known as J. H. Bass council No. 5. The order pays nearly $3,000 daily in benefits, and is an order of home winners and home protectors. It is the only fraternal order providing homes for its members, with aid in case of sickness, disability, old age and protection for the family in case of death. It has no rival is a motto cherished by the Chosen Friends. The lodge in this city meets the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month. The officers elected and installed for the first term in 1892 are as follows: C. C. Gumpper, P. C.; C. E. Stapleford, C.; F. Wehnert, V. C.; H. P. Vordermark, secretary; B. Humble, assistant secretary; L. Fortried, treasurer; J. Stephens, prelate; J. Marhood, M.; M. Rappold, W.; F. Slandruf, G.; J. H. Bass, J. E. Nolde, J. L. White, trustees.

ORDER OF RED MEN.

The council fires of Mecheramochqua tribe No. 106, are kindled every Wednesday night. There will be initiations next Wednesday and other business of importance to the tribe transacted. Every member should make an effort to attend the next council.

SONS OF COLUMBUS.

Fort Wayne colony has had regular meetings every Friday evening since December last when they moved into their new hall on Wayne street.

Two members were initiated last night and two applications received. The entertainments given by the colony during the winter have been an interesting feature. The hall has been nicely furnished and lighted with the incandescent system.

The grand council has granted a charter for a new colony at St. Cloud, Minn., with twenty charter members, the full number allowable under the constitution.

The order is meeting with favor and promises a number of new colonies before the next meeting of the grand council at Peoria in November.

G. A. R.

The arrangements for the coming encampment are progressing finely and satisfactorily to the committee. Several posts have signified their intention of attending the encampment in a body and applications for rooms at the hotels are being received daily. The committee have several features which will be discussed at the meeting this evening and given out next week. The decision of the Central Traffic association regarding rates on the railroads will be given the committee the coming week. We are hoping for a one fare round trip rate. It is earnestly hoped that there will be a full attendance of the committee this evening at Sion S. Bass hall. It is very important that all be present. The business is now increasing at such a rate that it will no doubt necessitate the committee's meeting once or twice a week.

A. O. U. W.

Summit City lodge No. 36 had a very enjoyable meeting Thursday evening. Mr. David McKay rode the "goat" in a manner that showed him to be an adept in that kind of riding. No. 36 is now the third lodge in point of membership in the state and the way they are working for new members indicates that they will soon head the list.

Fort Wayne lodge No. 19 was enlivened Tuesday evening by a visit from a large number of the members of No. 50 and a royal time was had exchanging friendly greetings. One new application was received and the reports made by the members would indicate that this lodge will soon experience something of a "boom."

DEGREE OF HONOR.

At the meeting of Summit City lodge No. 2, last evening Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Barens, Mrs. J. N. Leykauf and Mrs. B. C. Skinner were made members, and new applications were read. This is the ladies' degree of the A. O. U. W., and is rapidly becoming popular with wives, daughters and other lady relatives of A. O. U. W. men. No. 2 has now over sixty members and is now in a good condition financially.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Fort Wayne lodge No. 235, I. O. G. T., have decided to remove from their present quarters, at A. O. U. W. hall, No. 138 Calhoun street, to A. O. U. W. hall, No. 50, in the old post office building. They expect to occupy their new quarters about Thursday, March 10, and in the future to meet on Thursday night instead of Monday night. One of the new features introduced for the entertainment of the members in the future will be a fine literary program every two weeks, which is destined to become very popular as well as entertaining. The members and their friends will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sunderland, No. 175 West DeWald street, on Tuesday evening next, to which all are invited to be present.

BUTCHERS' UNION.

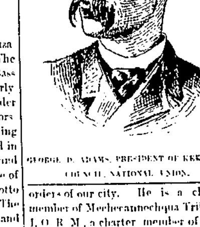
Fort Wayne branch, No. 8, of the Butcher' Protective association, will hold a meeting next Tuesday evening. Several applications for membership will be balloted upon.

MACHINISTS' UNION.

The second anniversary of the organization of Friendship lodge No. 70 of machinists, of this city, was observed Saturday evening. The meeting was held at Trades and Labor hall, and was presided over by President John Daily. About twenty applications were received by the local lodge from machinists for membership. The meeting was a grand success.

NATIONAL UNION.

George D. Adams, whose portrait is given in THE SENTINEL today, is connected with several of the flourishing



GEORGE D. ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF KEKIONGA COUNCIL, NATIONAL UNION.

orders of our city. He is a charter member of Mecheramochqua Tribe 106 I. O. R. M., a charter member of Geo. Humphrey Post, G. A. R., secretary of the Morton club, secretary of the Post Office Clerks association and is with others actively engaged in organizing a camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America with fine prospects for success. Mr. Adams is at present president of Kekionga council, of the National Union. He came to Fort Wayne in 1873, was employed by the Pennsylvania company for over sixteen years and upon the appointment of Postmaster Higgins was appointed by him to take charge of the money order department, which position he now holds. Mr. Adams is the father of two children, a daughter, Miss Mamie, and a son, Harry, now a trainmaster on the Great Northern railway in Minnesota. Three children, one boy and two girls, of Mr. Adams' family died soon after they located in this city.

The National union is a secret fraternal, beneficial order, organized and incorporated under the laws of Ohio. It was formed to associate together persons of good moral character and of sound bodily health, to give material aid to its members; to advance them socially, morally and intellectually, to provide for the sick and disabled and to pay their heirs or friends, related by the ties of blood or marriage, at their decease the sum of $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000 or $5,000, as the member desires; to inculcate and foster principles of patriotism and regard for our American institutions, our homes and our kindred. Kekionga council was organized in 1884 and has made an enviable record, having at this date 237 members and is increasing steadily. The meetings are held the second and fourth Friday of each month, at K. of P. hall, Bass building, and the following officers serve for 1892: Geo. D. Adams, president; H. J. Harmeyer, vice president; H. A. Howe, speaker; O. E. Bradway, ex speaker; C. O. Esop, secretary; Harry Templar, financial secretary; J. H. Tibbles, treasurer; John Slater, chaplain; Geo. W. Doswell, usher; G. C. Richard, sargeant; F. Harmeyer, door keeper; Allen McQuinnie, D. A. Wolford and T. R. Spalding, trustees.

SONS OF AMERICA.

There was an enthusiastic meeting of gentlemen held on Monday evening, at the office of Dr. Ellis Weisell, No. 34 Calhoun street. This meeting was preliminary to instituting the camp which is proposed, and which will very likely be instituted in this city in the next ten days. From the interest manifested at the preliminary meeting the camp is bound to be one of the most flourishing orders in our city. There will be a camp (No. 31 in this state) instituted this evening at Shelbyville. During the last three years this order has more than doubled its membership, which is now 200,000 in the United States. This order is altogether different from any other. It is non-partisan, non-sectarian, but is engaged in a defensive contest with the enemies of freedom and its institutions. The order assumes the task of instilling into the minds and hearts of the native born those foundation principles of the American republic that are so requisite, so indispensible to the longevity of our country. "In our school of patriotism" we are taught that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." We appeal to the Americans of our land to unite with us, and under the benign influence of our camp fires create a healthy sentiment all over our union in favor of free education and true liberty. In addition to the regular beneficial system of the subordinate camps, there is under the management of the national camp a separate additional life insurance feature, known as the "Mortuary Benefit fund of the P. O. S. of A."

JOHN WESLEY.

The Founder of Methodism Will be Honored at Simpson Church Tomorrow.

Thousands of people will be interested in the peculiar services announced for Simpson church tomorrow. At 10.45 a. m. Dr. Driver, whose sermons on the intermediate state, the final judgment, immortality and other great doctrinal themes have attracted wide attention, will preach on "The Distinctive Doctrines of Methodism and Their Influence on Other Denominations." At 2.30 p. m. Daniel Markley, who was converted in 1839, will conduct a John Wesley class meeting. Admission will be by ticket. Tickets may be obtained free of charge at the morning service, or at the door in the afternoon. In the evening the Epworth league will give a choice musical and literary entertainment. The literary numbers will cover the entire life and career of John Wesley. This will be a unique revival of primitive Methodism.

It speaks for itself, is what a lady said of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup the other day. A single bottle had cured her child of a most dreadful cough. It never fails to give speedy relief and permanent cure.

One application of Salvation Oil well rubbed in cured me of rheumatism in the arm of two months standing. I never intend to be without it.

H. B. KRAMER, Washington, D. C.

Miss Sue E. Hooper, for twenty-five years a leading teacher in the New Albany schools, has resigned because of ill health.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

Otto Hoffenberth, of Peru, was found dead in bed by his brother, who was sleeping with him.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills

as an anti-bilious and anti-malarial remedy are wonderful in their effects in freeing the system of biliousness and malaria. No one living in

Malarial Regions

should be without them. Their use prevents attacks of chills and fever, dumb ague, bilious colic, and gives the system strength to resist all the evils of an unhealthy and impure atmosphere. Elegantly sugar-coated. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at Dreier Bros' Drug Store, regular size, 50c and $1.00.

Good Looks.

Good Looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alternative and Tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at Dreier & Bro's Drug Store, 50c per bottle.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

Enoch Engleman, near Galena, where he resided over seventy years, is dead.

Prevalence of Kidney Disease.

The large demand, in this and foreign lands, for BUCHU-PAIBA is the best evidence of its reliability as a remedy in Kidney and Genito-Urinary diseases, affections of the Bladder, &c. The increase in Kidney Complaints in this country in recent years has been arrested to a great extent through the merits of this new remedy BUCHU-PAIBA, which without doubt is the best known treatment for irritation, inflammation and catarrh of the Bladder, and the various diseases Genito-Urinary discharges. It is put up in convenient bottles that sell for $1.00 at Druggists or Chemists, or may be had of the manufacturer, express prepaid, by forwarding $1.00 to E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

Cockroaches, Ants,

Beetles, waterbugs. The most effective and permanent remedy is—for two or three nights to sprinkle ROUGH ON RATS dry powder unmixed, on, in, and about and down the sink and drain pipe; scatter it well but thinly all over the sink. First thing in the morning wash it away down the drain pipe, repeat two or three nights, when all the insects from garret to cellar will disappear. The secret of this is the fact that wherever the bugs or insects may be during the day, they must go to the sinks for water during the night. They can't stand ROUGH ON RATS in their water. This is the quickest, most effective and satisfactory remedy. ROUGH ON RATS being a poison, it should be used in this way only at night and washed away early in the morning. Another way is to mix a tablespoonful of ROUGH ON RATS with half a pound of brown sugar. Sprinkle it on rear of cupboard shelves or on plates, or on sheets of paper placed high out of reach of children.

Keep your system in a healthy condition by using Lincoln Tea and it will prevent La Grippe. For sale by all Druggists.

Armington Brothers, wagon and carriagemakers, of Leesburg, have made an assignment.

Dr. BULL'S BABY SYRUP facilitates Teething and regulates the Bowels. At all druggists. Price 25 cts.

25¢ A BOTTLE SALVATION OIL KILLS PAIN

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Incipient Consumption, and relieves Consumptive Persons. 25 cents.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh. Price 10 Cts. At all druggists

NOTICE—

To owners of property abutting upon the alley between Jefferson and Washington street from Webster street to Ewing street.

Upon Wayne street from Hanna to Hanover street.

Upon the alley between Wayne and Washington street from the sewer now constructed to Ewing street.

Upon the east side of Fairfield avenue from Duryea street to Creighton avenue.

Upon the east side of Fairfield avenue, abutting on lot 12, Hoagland and Williams streets.

Upon the east side of Fox street from Taylor to DeWald street.

Upon the west side of Fox street from Taylor street to Walnut street.

Upon the west side of Calhoun street from Creighton avenue to Suttenfield street.

Upon the west side of Warsaw street from Suttenfield street to Pontiac street.

Upon the west side of Fairfield avenue from Walnut street to Poplar street.

You and each of you are hereby notified that the common council has by resolution declared a necessity to exist for the said improvements in the manner and form hereinafter stated.

And for the purpose of giving you and each of you and all others interested therein an opportunity to be heard and make any and all objections you may desire as to the necessity for the making and construction of said improvement, the council has ordered a meeting of a special committee thereof to be held in the council chamber in the city of Fort Wayne, March 21, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. to hear your said objections and to report the same to the common council of which you will all take due notice.

The nature and character of each particular improvement is as follows:

A 15 inch clay-pipe sewer with the necessary manholes, catch basins and connections be constructed in the alley, between Washington and Jefferson streets, from the brick sewer on Webster street to Ewing street.

A 15-inch clay pipe sewer with the necessary manholes, catch basins and connections be constructed in the alley between Washington and Jefferson streets, from the 15-inch sewer now constructed in said alley to the West line of Ewing street.

The sidewalks on the east side of Fairfield avenue from Duryea street to Creighton avenue be graded to a width of 17 feet and relay the brick sidewalks to a width of 6 feet.

The sidewalks on the east side of Fairfield avenue, abutting on lot 12, Hoagland and William's addition, be graded to a width of 17 feet and relay the brick sidewalks to a width of 6 feet.

The sidewalks on the east side of Fox street, from Taylor street to DeWald street, be graded to a width of 10 feet and paved with brick to a width of 4 feet.

The sidewalks on the west side of Fox street, from Taylor street to Walnut street, be graded to a width of 10 feet and paved with brick to a width of 4 feet.

The sidewalks on the west side of Calhoun street, from Creighton avenue to Suttenfield street, be graded to a width of 12 feet and relay the brick sidewalks to a width of 6 feet.

The sidewalks on the west side of Warsaw street, from Suttenfield street to Pontiac street, be graded to a width of 12 feet and paved with brick to a width of 5 feet.

The sidewalks on the west side of Fairfield avenue, from Walnut street to Poplar street be graded to a width of 17 feet and relay the brick sidewalks to a width of 6 feet.

Wayne street, from the east line of Hanna street to the west line of Hanover street, to a width of 32 feet, be graded and paved with vitrified paving brick, on a foundation of broken stone 6 inches deep after rolling. And a cushion coat of sand two inches deep, and curb with stone curbing both sides of said street with stone curbing 4 inches thick and 15 inches wide.

By order of the common council.

RUDY C. REINEWALD,
City Clerk.

feb27mch5-12

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City. Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., "The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

The hypophosphites of lime and soda combined with cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion improve the appetite, promote digestion, and increase the weight.

They are thought by some to be food; but this is not proved. They are tonics; this is admitted by all.

Cod-liver oil is mainly a food, but also a tonic.

In Scott's Emulsion the cod-liver oil and hypophosphites are so combined as to get the full advantage of both.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York. 35

KIRK'S SHANDON BELLS TOILET SOAP

NO OTHER LEAVES A DELICATE AND LASTING ODOR

For sale by all Drug and Fancy Goods Dealers or if unable to procure this wonderful soap send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

SPECIAL—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

D. L. HARDING,

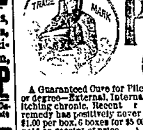
Insurance and Loans,

ROOM 28 BANK BLOCK

Insurance Effected in the Following Reliable Companies:

Sun Fire Office London assets	$9,000,000
Phoenix of Hartford, assets	5,700,000
Milwaukee Mechanics, assets	1,750,000
Northwestern National, assets	1,600,000
Mutual Benefit Life, assets	47,000,000
Travelers Accident, assets	10,000,000

Loans made in Sums of $1,000 and up, 6 per cent. interest. Security must be gilt edged.



JAPANESE PILE CURE

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles of whatever kind or degree—External, Internal, blind or bleeding itching chronic, Recent or Hereditary. This remedy has positively never been known to fail. $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. A written guarantee positively given to each purchaser of 6 boxes, when purchased at one time, to refund the $5.00 paid if not cured. Guarantee issued by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Samples free.

"IF YOU DOUBT THE MERITS OF FOOTINE"

—FOR—

COLD, TENDER FEET

Sweaty, Odorous

CHILBLAINS & BUNIONS!

Ask the Mayor, Postmaster, Station Agent of Swanton, Ohio. If not, buy a box of your druggist. It makes an 8-oz lotion that is guaranteed to cure. Price 50c, by mail. Manufactured B. V. LUDLUM, & CO, Swanton, Ohio. Box 96. Nov. 30-codewtmo

INDIANA INSURANCE COMPANY OF FORT WAYNE.

Paid-Up Capital, $200,000.00.

Insures against loss by fire on Dwellings, Brick or Frame Stores, Churches, School Houses, Hotels and contents, Brick Manufacturing Risks and Lumber Yards at Adequate Rates.

Office in Bank Building, corner of Main and Court streets.

JNO. H. JACOBS, President.
JNO. E. BEAHLER, Secretary. 10-1-3m

P. E. COX,

PRACTICAL

Sanitary Plumber,

Has opened a shop at

No 20 West Main Street,

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

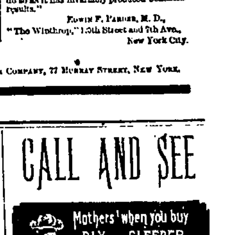
Reasonable Prices

J. E. GRAHAM, Attorney at Law. FRED V. GRAHAM, Notary Public.
Law, Loan, Insurance and Abstract Office.

James E. Graham & Son.

Insurance, Real Estate, Loan, Collecting and Rental Agents.
Insurance, Abstracts, and Loans a Specialty
Room 26 Bank Block. Fort Wayne, Ind.

CALL AND SEE



The Excelsior Sleeping coach in all patterns and designs and in rich upholstering and finish. Never before has so much skill and majesty been brought to bear upon novelty and elegance in baby carriages as is represented in our line for the spring season of '92.

We are prepared to meet all demands, even of the most fastidious, and guarantee complete satisfaction. The Excelsior Sleeping Coach represents perfection in carriages.

Remember we have the exclusive sale of these coaches.

Inspect our line while it is large and complete.

Pfeiffer & Schlatter,

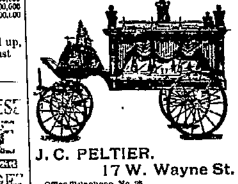
38 and 40 East Columbia St.

I have removed to Corner Lewis and Calhoun Streets (opposite Library Hall).

James Madden,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter.

ESTABLISHED 1845.



J. C. PELTIER.
17 W. Wayne St.
Office Telephone, No. 25.
Residence Telephone, No. 20.

A. HATTERSLEY & SON,

PLUMBERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

48 East Main St.,

FORT WAYNE, - - - - - - - IND.

WAH KEE & CO.,

TEA STORE.

Chinese and Japanese Bazaar.

Tea Imported right from the Old Country, guaranteed pure and sold at reasonable prices.

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY WORK.

8 West Wayne St.

Branch Laundry, 203 Calhoun St.

ROBERT SPICE.

WATERWORKS AND GENERAL PLUMBING!

Natural Gas Fitting.

A full line of waterworks and plumbing goods, Pumps, Wind Mills and Drive Wells.

48 W. Main St.—Telephone 261.

M. E. RIEDEL

ARCHITECT,

SCHMITZ BLOCK, Third Floor.

DR. JNO. J. OGLE,

Office, corner Holton and East Creighton avenues, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CHRONIC DISEASES treated with success. Diseases of the AIR PASSAGES, STOMACH, LIVER and BOWELS a specialty. Patients out of the city treated by a plan of my own. Send for my PAMPHLET of Instructions.

Twenty Years Experience. Telephone No. 33

GAULT HOUSE

Cor. Madison & Clinton Sts.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Rates $2.00 and $2.50 Per [illegible]

GIVE US A TRIAL.

WANTED.

WANTED. Girl to do general house work in a small family. Good wages. Call at 310 West Washington street

WANTED. Good girl: must be experienced cook and laundress. Small family. Best wages paid. 21 West Washington street

WANTED. Boarding; private christian families who would like to give a home to one or two young men at reasonable prices, should send their names to H F. Bower, general secretary of the city department Y. M. C. A. 18-tf

WANTED—Old lady that knows something of children companion for young married lady, with baby one year old. Home given as long as wanted for right party. References given and required. Address, Mrs. C. V. Smith, 121 West Washington St., Ft. Wayne. 6-tf

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY, able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years. Good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance. Applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 4th floor, Bass Block, Calhoun Street Fort Wayne, Ind. Wed&sat to June 30

WANTED, FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Able bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years. Good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance. Applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 4th floor, Bass block, Calhoun street, Fort Wayne Ind. jul1wk&mo

WANTED—Wide awake workers everywhere for the greatest book on earth: Shepps Photographs of the World;" costing $100,000; unparalleled success. Mr Thos L. Martin Centerville Tex cleared $710 in nine days; Miss Rose Adams, Wooster, Ohio, $23 in 40 minutes; Rev. J. Howard Madison Lyons N. Y., $101 in seven hours. A bonanza; magnificent outfit only $1. Books on credit; freight paid. Address Globe Bible Publishing Co., No. 737 Dearborn street, Chicago Ill., or Philadelphia, Pa. 24-3t

WANTED—Agents—You can make from $50 to $200 per month taking orders for J. W. Buel's grand New Master Work, "Heroes of Unknown Seas and Savage Lands." A large quarto volume of 600 pages, equal to over 1100 ordinary sized pages, beautifully illustrated, with numerous fine engravings and large double page oil plates. The grandest and best selling book of the age. Our terms are the best. Don't delay but write for terms at once. Bowser Publ. Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 14 tm

MONEY TO LOAN—The Tri State Building and Loan Association will loan you money to pay off a mortgage or build you a home at a less rate than any one else. Do not pay rent or a high rate of interest when you can get the money of the Tri State at a low rate and on such easy terms. One thousand dollars at $12, $14 or $17 per month to suit borrower. Call at the association Rooms, 12 and 14 Pixley and Long Block, and get full particulars. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At the SENTINEL Office, bound copies of revised ordinances. 1-tf

FOR SALE—The fine brick residence, southeast corner Berry and Union streets. All modern conveniences. Apply to O. S. Hanna at Nuttman & Co's bank. 31-tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Suburban business lot and building. Just the place for grocery or meat market. Good bargain if taken soon. J. F. Curtice, Trentman Building, or 361 Lafayette street.

LAKESIDE—Already the many new houses planned to be built in Lakeside the coming season promise an advertisable building boom in that pretty part of the city. Now is the time to decide upon the plan of your house. Then find out what it will cost. Then go to the office of the Land company, Pixley & Long block, and have Mr. Wilding, the secretary, arrange with you for the Land company to put up your house and let you pay it back in small monthly payments. In this way you can get a home for only a little larger monthly payment than the rent you are now paying.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen or light housekeeping. 40 Brackenridge street. 23 tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with board front rooms, on first and second floor, 32 West Washington street. 4-1m

FOR RENT—No 46 Center street, Nebraska, new frame dwelling, five rooms, stone cellar, new well and cistern pump and woodhouse. Rent $9.00. Inquire next door on No. 14 West Main street. S. F. Swayne 26-3t

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, 46 Madison street. Specialty—Diseases of women. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.; from 7 p. m. to 8 p. m.

HURTS, DON'T IT?

that INGROWING TOE NAIL of yours which causes so much pain and annoyance and interferes with business or pleasure. Don't endure it any longer.

McCarty's Pat. Ingrowing Toe Nail Protector

is a quick, sure and Permanent Cure, and costs you complete only $1. I want good agents. Send for terms. W. H. McCARTY, Rolling Prairie, Ind. In ordering state which foot and which side of toe is sore. 20d-w1m

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

E. KRAMER,

SIGN PAINTER.

90 EAST MAIN STREET.

Finest and Best work. Cheapest place in the city 13-tf

VOSE & SON'S PIANOS!

Established in 1851.

35,000 in use. They combine Sumpathetic, Pure and Rich tone—Greatest Power, Elegance and Durability.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

C. L. HILL, Agt., . . .
. . . . . 38 Clinton St.

G. W. BOWEN, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Office hours for consultation, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12. Office, No. 12 West Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Special attention paid to chronic diseases.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HAPPY TRAINMEN

Mid Meandering Muses Move, Making Much Merriment Mid the Midnight Moment.

"It was a success."

Such is the verdict of all who attended the trainmen's ball last evening. The committee of arrangements, who labored for weeks to make last night's entertainment a pleasant affair, have crowned themselves with glory. They have the gratifying knowledge that their efforts in this direction were duly appreciated by their fellow trainmen, all of whom unite in saying that the ball was a grand success, socially, numerically and financially.

The best class of our railway population was well represented. Besides our own people there were a number of Nickel Plate trainmen from Bellevue and Stony Island and intervening points. The Nickel Plate company kindly furnished special cars for the convenience of the visitors. The affair was held at Randall hall, which never presented a more inviting appearance. Promptly at 9 o'clock some 200 couple took the floor, and, led by Joseph Berger and Miss Lizzie Whittles, assisted by R. E. White and Miss Clara Lordier, participated in the grand march to the music of Reinecke's orchestra. Twenty-six numbers were danced and it was nearly morning before the happy dancers left for their homes. The affair was in charge of the following committees:

Reception—J. O. Blue, G. D. Kilgore, A. E. Urbauns, W. Ronk, Chas. Ziegler, S. Rufner, P. McCarty, W. H. Grout, W. Hays, J. O'Rourke.

Floor—H. P. Lacy, chief; assistants—F. C. Myron, John Kennelly, T. Sullivan, A. J. Zurbauch, S. B. Robinson, H. Lacy, R. F. Miller.

Arrangement—G. B. Fink, John Aiken, L. V. Coombs, C. F. Fletter.

Quite a number of railway men and their ladies from Kendallville, Lagrange, Van Wert, Garrett, Butler and Bellevue were present and participated in the festivities.

WILL DISPOSE OF ALL LIGHT ENGINES.

An official high in authority on the Pennsylvania lines was asked by a reporter of the Indianapolis Journal if it was true that four hundred new engines are to be added to the equipment of the Pennsylvania lines, all of heavy type. He answered: "Yes, practically so; 250 will be buit for the lines east of Pittsburg, and 130 for those west of Pittsburg, probably this year. This, however, will not increase the number of locomotives on the system to such an extent, as quite a number of our present engines are too light to handle our trains with ease and desirable promptness, and hereafter the companies in the Pennsylvania system will build only heavy locomotives, disposing of the lighter engines by selling them to roads where they would come in good play, or consigning them to the scrap heap, as the extra work which the heavier type of engines can do will soon pay what one of the light engines would now be valued at. The reasons for building the new engines are numerous, but chiefly on account of our rapidly increasing business, to handle which trains must move with promptness. The class of freight engines which we shall build will haul forty loaded cars over most divisions of the systems east and west of Pittsburg, and over any divisions with the aid of a pusher on the swiftest grade."

MINOR MENTION.

George Sweringen, of the Pittsburg store room, is sick.

Fireman J. Pedgen, of the Grand Rapids, is sick and off duty.

William Hanning, of the Pittsburg planing mills, is sick and off duty.

W. S. Wells, of the Pittsburg round house, has recovered from a sickness.

Pittsburg Engineer J. A. Misner reported for duty this morning, after an illness.

Will Snyder, passenger brakeman on the Pittsburg, is visiting his parents at Columbia City.

The Trades and Labor council held its regular semi-monthly meeting at Carpenters' hall last evening.

Firemen T. Shea and S. Lett, of the Pittsburg, are off duty, the former on account of sickness in his family.

Brakeman Norris, of the Nickel Plate, is sick and off duty.

Sickness detains Nickel Plate Conductor Layman at home

Nickel Plate Brakeman Charles Thomas is taking a few days' vacation.

Conductor Davis, of the Nickel Plate, has resumed his run, after a few days' rest.

Michael Singleton has resigned the position he held in the Madden plumbing establishment.

Foreman John Kretsinger, of the Pittsburg planing mills, is absent from the shop today on account of illness of his wife

Ben Armack, of the Pittsburg machine shop, who was visiting relatives a week at Dayton, Ohio, returned last evening

David Epley, of the Pittsburg planing mills, and Miss Lizzie Fritch, were married at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at St John's church.

J. C. Hewes, the veteran foreman of the Pittsburg boiler shop, we are glad to say, is able to be about again, after an illness of two weeks.

Next Monday evening the organ factory employes will give a grand benefit ball at Randall hall. It promises to be a very pleasant affair.

Many of the boys in the Pittsburg shops are preparing for the masked ball next Tuesday. Some unique costumes are under construction for the occasion.

Adam Moliter returned Friday noon from Chicago, where he went to attend the wedding of his daughter Anna to Albert Schwind, a popular young man of that city.

Will Rohyans, the clever clerk in the Pittsburg round house, is at his desk again, after an absence of a week, during which time he attended the funeral of his sister.

The family of Nickel Plate Engineer Thomas Hill arrived in the city last evening and are now comfortably domiciled at 200 West Superior street. Formerly they resided in Stony Island.

F. G. Olds and Frank Schied, of the Pittsburg machine shop, the leaders of fashion, appeared in brand new aprons of an elaborate pattern this morning, and were the admired and envied of the shop.

Quite a number of the Nickel Plate trainmen were off duty last night on account of the dance. Among them were Engineers George Dunann and W. P. Morris, Firemen Henry Blair and Frank O'Brien and Conductor Layman.

Engineer Kruse had the misfortune to break two of his front teeth, which compelled him to have the remaining eleven extracted and at present he is supposed by his many friends to be the handsomest man of his age in this city.

The Pennsylvania Railway company have put 350 men to work between Turtle Creek and Wilmerding, Pa., for the purpose of establishing a blockade to cut off the Breech Creek railway line that has been surveyed from Phillipsburg to Bessemer.

Mr. S. C. Henderson, foreman of the Pittsburg tin and copper shop, will leave for Altoona, Pa., this evening, on business for the company, to be absent about a week or ten days. During his absence Dan Petgen, the handsome assistant, will have to perform double duty.

Indianapolis Journal: "In railroad circles it is considered a remarkable thing that the four congressional trains run over the Pennsylvania lines from Chicago to Washington, D. C., made exactly schedule time the entire distance, running ten minutes apart, and the schedule was fast."

A flying board, hurled from a circular saw in the electric light works yesterday, struck Harry Landau in the breast, knocking him senseless to the floor. He was picked up by his fellow workmen and Dr. B. V. Sweringen summoned. The young man was soon restored to consciousness. No bones were broken.

Capt. R. H. Harrison this morning received notice that his application for a pension had been granted. He receives a handsome sum as back pension, and will hereafter get $12 a month. Captain Harrison was among the first to answer the call of his country in the time of her great peril, enlisting in Company B, Ninth Indiana volunteers, the first company raised in Allen county. He served during the entire war. He could have secured a pension long ago, but not until he became partially disabled by a disease contracted while in service would he consent to the urgent request of his friends to apply for a pension. James Bradley, of the Pittsburg machine shop, has also been granted a pension of $12 per month. He served in the late war in a New York regiment.

The Triumph of Medicine.

[Fort Wayne Tribune.]

The successful treatment of chronic diseases, requires special skill, experience and facilities, which general practitioners cannot be expected to possess; consequently, thousands of invalids are under the necessity of seeking professional aid in places far distant from their homes.

Many are unable either physically or financially to take a long journey, and, therefore, must continue to suffer unless a specialist, who has made chronic diseases a study, visits them

This, Dr J. W. Younge, of this city, purposes doing. Dr. Younge is recognized as a hard student, deep thinker and profound scholar, and one of the ablest specialists in this country

The doctor has performed many wonderful cures here, which are entitled to take rank among the most remarkable medical achievements of the nineteenth century and stamps him as a brilliant physician and surgeon.

The phenomenal success of Dr. Younge can only be accounted for as being the legitimate result of his ardent love for his profession, encouraged by a faculty for grasping its most intricate problems, and guided by a never failing interest in his patients' welfare, he has now a reputation and practice far superior to any other specialist west of New York city.

There can be few positions more gratifying to a man in whose nature finer feelings of humanity are predominant than that of the careful and successful physician, who realizes that he is daily releiving suffering and that thousands of happy hearts are turning with gratitude as their deliverer from the torments of disease.

Such a position can only be attained by the physician who possesses intelligence, patience, knowledge and experience, guided by honesty and sincerity of purpose. All these accomplishments are possessed by Dr. J. W. Younge in a remarkable degree. If you are sick or afflicted we can only say to you in all sincerity go to Dr. J. W. Younge, and if there is hope for you or your case is curable he will give you hope and health

His institute is located at No 95 Calhoun street and is just what it claims to be—a medical and surgical institute, where the afflicted can be properly and scientifically treated successfully. Dr Younge's office days are Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. At this time you will find his reception rooms full of patients waiting to consult him on all manner of diseases. His offices are located at the corner of Wayne and Calhoun streets

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits, 75 cents. The first bottle guaranteed to benefit, 75 cents. Sold by C. B. Woodworth & Co., druggists, Fort Wayne. 1-6-3mo

Omer Hays, of Lewisville, committed suicide by hanging.

I had rheumatism two years. Doctored with eminent physicians; spent three months in Reed City Hospital. Four Bottles of Hibbard's Rhumatic Syrup entirely cured me

CHAS. ROWE, Baldwin, Mich.

For sale by Drier Bros.

False Economy

is practiced by many people, who buy inferior articles of food because cheaper than standard goods. Surely infants are entitled to the best food obtainable. It is a fact that the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant food. Your grocer and druggist keep it.

John Heffenan, of Greenfield, is dead. He was a wealthy pioneer.

Prevention Better Than Cure.

Many persons are afflicted with skin eruptions, boils or ulcers. BRANDRETH'S PILLS taken freely will in a short time effect a complete cure of all such troubles. Ulcers of long standing have been cured by them. Carbuncles have been checked in their incipiency by them. The worst fever sores, bed sores, and the like have been driven from the skin by them. Only begin in time and a few of BRANDRETH'S PILLS will prevent many a sickness.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are purely vegetable, absolutely harmless, and safe to take at any time.

Anton Schultz, of Lafayette, was struck by a train, losing an arm.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Two Lake Shore freight trains telescoped near Goshen, killing forty hogs

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture, intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration and in most cases removes the tumors. All druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia

Martin Dunn, of Greenfield, was damaged $1 200 by the burning of his home.

A Sharp Practice

you call it when reading an interesting article and find at its close that you've read an advertisement. Don't condemn the advertiser. You won't read the ordinary advertisement. All advertisers feel this in common with the writer who takes this means of telling you that Simmons Liver Regulator is the best medicine for Malaria, impure blood, and a poisoned system. Equally as good for Indigestion and Billiousness

Boy's and Children's Clothing!

This Week we will show the Grandest Assortment of

Boys' and Children's Suits and Extra Pants!

In all the latest styles of goods that was ever shown in this city, and at prices that will astonish you.

Come and See Our

New Spring Stock!

PIXLEY & COMPANY.

DOUGHERTY'S NEW ENGLAND

CONDENSED

MINCE MEAT

THE ORIGINAL

and only Complete and Satisfactory Condensed Mince Meat in the Market. Cheap Substitutes and Crude Imitations are offered with the aim to profit by the popularity of the New England. Do not be deceived but always insist on the New England Brand. The best made. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS PROCURED

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

Send me a model or drawing of your invention and I will examine records of U. S. Patent Office and advise you whether a patent can be procured. Validity searches and reports on patents carefully and promptly executed.

E. B. CLARK,

[late Examiner U. S. Patent Office.]

Solicitor of Patents

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No. 608 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. (MIDY) They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

20th ANNUAL

Masquerade Ball

TO BE GIVEN BY THE

Fort Wayne Saengerbund,

—AT—

Princess Rink,

—ON—

Shrove Tuesday, March 1st.

FIRST PRIZE—For the best representation. Ladies or Gentlemen, each $10.00.

SECOND PRIZE—Second best representation, Ladies and Gentlemen, each $7.50

THIRD PRIZE—For the most comical representation, Ladies and Gentlemen each $5.

All Prizes Will be Paid in Gold.

Admission $1.00. Extra Ladies' Ticket 50 Cents.

Reinecke's Complete Orchestra will Furnish Music for Dancing.

Advantages

—OF THE—

Union Central Life Insurance Co.

Has the lowest death loss, realizes the highest rate of interest on its investments, largest dividends to policy holders, no assets invested in railroads or other securities that fluctuate in value, policies incontestible and non forfeitable, no restrictions as to residence or travel, policies after three years are carried in force without surrender of policy or notice to company, endowment policies issued at life rates.

The above with the noted liberality of dealing with its policy holders, demonstrates the fact that the Union Central is the company to insure with

Chas. E. Everett,

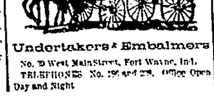
General Agent,

Second Floor,

New Bank Building,

Fort Wayne, Indiana

SHEUMANN & KLAEHN,



Undertakers & Embalmers

No. 39 West Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. TELEPHONES No. 196 and 278. Office Open Day and Night

THEY WASH THEIR CLOTHES WITH

SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

That's where they get their style.

MADE ONLY BY

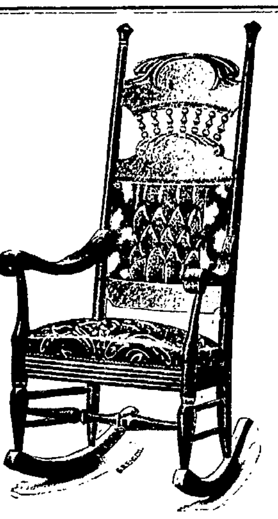
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. CHICAGO.

Ely's Cream Balm For

CATARRH

THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.



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Showing the most magnificent assortment of

FURNITURE,

CARPETS, Etc.

The finest assortment of Chamber and Parlor Suits. 100 fancy Rockers at prices within reach of all. Our line of

Heywood's Carriages

are the finest ever shown. You cannot afford to miss seeing them. Don't buy anything until you see our immense assortment.

Special inducements to newly married people

Chicago Furniture Co.,

27 East Columbia Street.

ONE KIND WORD WITH YOU.

You Want It.
Your Wife Wants It.
Your Children Want It.
Your Father Wants It.
Your Mother Wants It.
Your Uncles and Aunts Want It.
Your Feelings Demand It.

DON'T BORROW IT. DON'T LEND IT. IT IS TOO GOOD.

YOU MUST HAVE IT YOURSELF.

THE EVENING SENTINEL,

ALL THE NEWS FOR ONLY 10 CTS. PER WEEK.

TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS TO TRY IT ONE WEEK AND THEY WILL KEEP IT AS LONG AS THEY LIVE.

THE

Latest -:- Styles

—IN—

Suitings,

Trowserings,

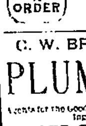
Vestings,

Fall and Winter OVERCOATINGS

Just Received by

A. FOSTER,

No. 15 West Wayne St.



Shirts to Order.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

P. G. KUTTNER,

144 Calhoun Street.

C. W. BRUNS & CO.,

PLUMBERS.

Agents for the Goodrich Self-Heating and Folding Bath Tubs.

135 Calhoun St.

ARLINGTON HOTEL.

Strictly first class in every respect.

BOARDERS WANTED—Rates reasonable with good accommodations.

Best $1.00 per day house in the state.

MRS. THOS. CLARK, Proprietress.

107 and 109 East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

HENRY HOP LEE'S

CITY LAUNDRY,

180 Calhoun Street.

Shirts 10 cts; Cuffs per pair, 4 cts; Collars, 2 cts; Undershirts, 7 cts; Drawers, 7 cts; Handkerchiefs, 2 cts; Socks, per pair, 4 cts; Towels, 2 cts.

Big reduction from above prices for starching and ironing. All work done first-class and on short notice 15-tf

DR. T. J. DILLS,

10 West Berry Street

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m. and 1:30 to 4 p. m.

W. E. WHITE & CO.,

COMMISSION BROKERS,

ROOM 8, BASS BLOCK.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS AND STOCKS

PRIVATE WIRE.

Continuous Quotations.

Commissions—Stocks ⅛ per cent.
" —Grains ⅛ per cent
Stocks—10 shares and upward
Grain—1,000 bushels and upward.
Pork—50 barrels and upward.

Country Correspondence Solicited

TELEPHONE 327.

We do not want you to buy your Baby Carriage of us unless we can save you upon it from Three to Ten Dollars. Special Sale of Baby Carriages now in progress. Our assortment enormous.

Prices as Follows:

Ordinary Prices.	Our Special Prices
$6.50 Carriage,	Special Price $ 4 70
$10 Carriage,	Special Price $ 7 45
$15 Silk Plush,	Special Price $ 9.25
$16 Silk Plush,	Now selling at $10 00
$20 Fine Carriage,	Offered now at $12.00
$25 Carriage,	For only $ 15.00
$30 Carriage,	Special Price $ 20 00

We are the sole Fort Wayne agents for the celebrated Whitney Baby Carrages; acknowledged every where as the best made Baby Carriages in the world.

You cannot afford to purchase a Baby Carriage anywhere in Fort Wayne except of the

FOSTER Furniture Company.

BRANCH OFFICES.

Subscriptions for THE SENTINEL can be left a the following places and will be promptly attended to. News items, want notices, etc will be received at this office if left at these branches; or business information can be obtained by telephone by calling at either branch:

WM. F. BENEKE—Drug store, 443 Broadway, corner Creighton avenue; telephone, No. 358.
JAMES D. LEWIS—Drug store, 434 Calhoun street corner DeWald; telephone, No. 286.
MARTIN H. WEFEL—Drug store, 314 Hanna street; telephone No. 349.

FT. W., C. & L. R. R.
—and—

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

In Effect July 27, 1890.

Solid Trains between Ft. Wayne & Connersville —AND— New Castle & Rushville

DIRECT Connections to and from all points in the United States & Canada.

NORTH BOUND—ARRIVE FORT WAYNE.

No. *2 Passenger	Arrives	11 45 am
No. †4 Passenger	"	10 15 pm
No. †10 Local	"	3 00 pm

SOUTH BOUND LEAVE FORT WAYNE.

No. †1 Passenger	Leaves	7 30 am
No. *3 Passenger	"	3 50 pm
No. †9 Local	"	5 30 pm

†Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

For tickets, rates and general information call on E. S. PHILLEY Ticket Agent Ft. W., C. & L. Railroad, Or address

M. C. PARKER, Traffic Manager. C. F. DALY, Gen'l Pass. Agt, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Time Table for Ft. Wayne, in Effect Dec. 13, '91.

GOING NORTH.

*For Grand Rapids and North	Lv 3 25 a m
" " "	" 1 05 a m
For Grand Rapids	" 2 35 p m
From Richmond	Ar 6 00 p m

GOING SOUTH.

For Richmond and Cincinnati	Lv 5 45 a m
" "	" 1 00 p m
" "	" 12 10 a m
From Grand Rapids	Ar 1 15 p m

*Daily between Cin. and Grand Rapids.
All other trains daily except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R R

[Standard Time.]

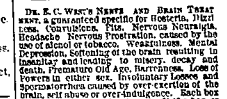
	Arrive.	Depart.
Cleveland and Buff. Pass. east	1 30 pm	1 45 pm
Local Freight, east	6 05 pm	6 10 am
Chicago Passenger, west	1 45 pm	2 00 pm
Local Freight, west	6 20 pm	6 45 am

Trains daily except Sunday.

The passenger Equipment of this New Trunk Line is all now and is supplied with the latest appliances necessary to safe and comfortable travel.

Trains depart and arrive at Union Railway Depot, Van Buren street, Chicago, and N. Y. L. E. & W. Railway Depot, Buffalo.

Health is Wealth!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration, caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Powers in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by Gross & Pellens, 91 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne.

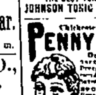
LaGRIPPE

and General Debility resultant from it WILL BE CURED

by using JOHNSON'S CHILL AND FEVER TONIC. One bottle GUARANTEED to cure LA GRIPPE, TYPHOID Fever, Chills and Fever, and all other Malarial FEVERS or MONEY REFUNDED. 700,000 bottles sold last year. Unqualified endorsements from leading physicians. If not for sale by your druggist we will send by mail on receipt of 50c per bottle. THE BEST TONIC. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. JOHNSON TONIC CO., 133 Clark St., Chicago.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS



Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

Liquor and Opium Habit Cured.

Home Treatment a Specialty.

Consultation by letter. Medicines sent to all parts of the United States. Write for particulars.

CUYLER INSTITUTE,

Suite 57, 163 State St., Chicago, Ill.

The coming woman can be healthy. She will be, if she's wisely cared for. As she enters womanhood, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription builds up and strengthens the system and regulates and promotes the functions. It's a supporting tonic, and a quieting, strengthening nervine. It corrects and cures all those delicate derangements and weaknesses peculiar to the sex. In every case for which it's recommended, the "Favorite Prescription" is *guaranteed* to give satisfaction. If there's no help, there's no pay. It does all that's claimed for it, or the money is refunded. It's a risky way to sell it—but it isn't *your* risk.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

That Bearing-Down Feeling

Thousands of delicate women and girls doing housework, or employed in stores, mills, factories, etc., where they are continually on their feet, suffer terribly with different forms of female diseases, especially "that bearing-down feeling," backache, faintness, dizziness, etc. *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* will relieve all this quickly and permanently. It has permanently cured countless cases of Female Complaints, Ovarian troubles, Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, Leucorrhœa, Inflammation, Kidney Complaints, etc. Its success is world famed.

All Druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. Liver Pills 25c. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 per package. Buy one to-day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary.

THE GREAT SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE

This GREAT COUGH CURE, this successful CONSUMPTION CURE is sold by druggists on a positive guarantee, a test that no other Cure can stand successfully. If you have a COUGH, HOARSENESS or LA GRIPPE, it will cure you promptly. If your child has the CROUP or WHOOPING COUGH, use it quickly and relief is sure. If you fear CONSUMPTION, don't wait until your case is hopeless, but take this Cure at once and receive immediate help. Price 50c. and $1.00. Ask your druggist for SHILOH'S CURE. If your lungs are sore or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plasters.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief, and is an INFALLIBLE CURE for PILES. Price, $1, at druggists or by mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.
RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.
HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

SMILES OF CONTENTMENT

ISSUED FROM THE PENS OF VARIOUS HUMORISTS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that Are Cheerful to the Old or Young—Jokes that Everybody Will Enjoy Reading.

An Apparent Mystery Cleared Away.

Dashaway—That's a nice silk hat you've got on, old man.

Billboard (the actor)—Yes; the manager gave me that when I left the company.

Dashaway—He must have thought a great deal of you.

Billboard—You don't understand these matters. That hat is my salary for a month.—Clothier and Furnisher.

No Doubt.

Jenkins (who has taken the wrong hat at the club)—Thish ish the darkesh night I have ever sheen!—Boston Beacon.

The Best Laid Plans.

Mr. Smartchap (who thinks he sees the opportunity of his life)—Happy new year, Mr. Hardhardt! I have noticed, however, that business has been very dull lately.

Employer—Yes, it has.

Mr. Smartchap—And your profits have been greatly reduced with no immediate prospect of improvement.

Mr. Hardhardt—That is true.

Mr. Smartchap—I have therefore come to you to ask that you reduce my salary.

Mr. Hardhardt (in a hurried whisper to his secretary)—Humor the poor fellow while I go and telephone to the insane asylum.—New York Weekly.

He Saw Her.

Mr. Sliptongue—I have not met your wife. Is she here this evening?

Mr. Hansome—Yes, but just at this moment she is engaged—over there at the piano.

Mr. Sliptongue (with affected enthusiasm)—Ah, I see. She is that goddess-like beauty who is playing an accompaniment for the mountain of flesh who is singing.

Mr. Hansome (stiffly)—My wife does not play. She sings.—New York Weekly.

Why She Relented.

"Now, this is a nice time to come home," she said, gathering her brows like a gathering storm.

"I'm sorry," he said, humbly and hiccoughingly.

"I haven't said anything before," she continued, "but I'm going to put my foot down."

"You'll have to put it down pretty hard, then," he said, "for it is a mighty small foot."

She put off scolding him till a future time.—New York Press.

Advantage of Having a Wife.

Benedick—I should think you would get married.

Bachelor—I am just as well as I am.

Benedick (musingly)—I don't know. It's mighty handy to have somebody to blame when things go wrong with you.—New York Press.

An Improper Companion.

"My dear," said a fond mother to her boy, "why do you not play with the little Jones boy?"

"O, he's horrid. He says, bad, naughty words, just like papa."

Reform will begin at home in the family.—Texas Siftings.

Singular Ignorance.

"Do you know that Mrs. Coldwater actually asked me to-day what a jag was?"

"She did?"

"Fact. The idea of a woman having a husband and not knowing what a jag is!"—New York Press.

Profanity of the Eyes.

Wool—I stepped on a woman's gown to-day, and she swore at me.

Van Pelt—What did she say?

Wool—Nothing; but you ought to have seen her eyes.—New York Herald.

An Expert Opinion.

Do you think those shoes are worth mending?

"Vell, yes, if I sole and heel tem and put new uppers on tem. The strings are still goot."—Leather Dealer.

A Winner.

"Young man," said the solemn old party, "are you prepared to die?"

"Guess I am," said the young man. "I am three months ahead of my salary."—Indianapolis Journal.

She Who Must Be Obeyed.

Reverend Friend—Why, Scriggins, this is not the first of May!

Scriggins—I'm aware of it!

R. F.—Well, then, what are you moving now for?

Scriggins—Our servant girl doesn't like this location.—New York Press.

Encouragement.

Cleverton—You know, it's a funny thing, but every time I've called on Miss Pinkerly lately she has been out.

Dashaway (brightly)—Well, never mind, old man. Come around with me some time.—Life.

Pretty Hot Material.

McKingle (at the dime museum)—Isn't it wonderful how that man can eat fire as he does?

Col. Kaintuck, of Louisville—Wal, I dunno! Did you ever tackle any of our Kentucky whisky?—Boston News.

The Kind of Wife He Lost.

He had asked her to marry him and was waiting hopefully for her answer.

"Well, would you expect me to keep house?" she finally asked.

"No, indeed. I'd have the servants attend to all that."

"You won't ask me to make the bread or broil beefsteaks?"

"Certainly not, my angel; we will have a cook."

"And I will not be compelled to pound the washboard?"

"How can you ask such a question? No, no, no."

"Then I cannot marry you. I have been brought up to do all those things, and I could not be happy in a life of idleness."

When he realized what a treasure he had lost he went sadly to his luxurious home and vowed to remain a bachelor forever.—Detroit Free Press.

A Case of Contempt.

An old farmer from one of the back counties was the defendant in a suit for a piece of land, and he had been making a strong fight for it. When the attorney for the other side began his speech he said:

"May it please the court, I take the ground—"

The old farmer jumped up and sang out:

"What's that? What's that?"

The Judge called him down.

"May it please the court," began the attorney again, not noticing the interruption, "I take the ground—"

"No, I'll be d—d if you do, either," shouted the old farmer, "anyhow, not till the court decides the case."

The fine for contempt was remitted.—Detroit Free Press.

A Woman's Letter.

"Mary," called the husband upstairs, "why don't you come down? Haven't you finished your letter yet?"

"I finished the letter long ago."

"What keeps you then?"

"I am writing the postscript."

"Gracious me! Have I got to mind this baby two hours longer?"—New York Press.

She Wanted to Shop.

Miss Maine (starting out with Mrs. Hoppin to match a piece of goods)—I suppose we'd better go to Chintz & Poplin's first.

Mrs. Hoppin—No, indeed, we won't. They'll be sure to have it there.—Puck.

Circumstantial Evidence.

"Why do you think the cook stole the champagne last night?"

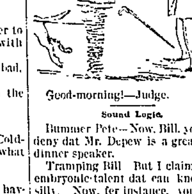
"Because when she went to bed she put three shovelfuls of ice in the furnace and filled the refrigerator with coal."—New York Sun.

Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense.

Elderly Gentleman (picking up gentleman's garter in hall of representatives)—Sir, I believe you dropped this.

The Hon. J. Simpson (looking around indignantly)—Sir!!!—Puck.

Good-morning. Out for a walk?
Yes: just for a little spin around.



Good-morning!—Judge.

Sound Logic.

Bummer Pete—Now, Bill, you can't deny dat Mr. Depew is a great after-dinner speaker.

Tramping Bill—But I claim dere is embryonic talent dat can knock him silly. Now, fer instance, you or me might be able to do him if we could only get a chance at de dinner. I tell you, Pete, opportunity makes de man.—Judge.

Accidents Will Happen.

Political Boodler (angrily)—How in creation did you happen to lose my case?

Lawyer (apologetically)—It was all an accident, my dear sir, all an accident.

"How was it?"

"You see, I was so busy working up your political pull on the judge that I forgot to hang the jury."—Life.

Slightly.

"I never withhold anything from my wife. I tell her every night all that I have done during the day."

"And do you tell her every day what you have done during the night?"

"Well, that's different."—New York Sun.

Where Cane-Handles Go.

Flippdoodle Johnson—Ah, deah boy, wheah's yoah cane handle gone to?

S. Indy Dudeway—I swallowed it, thank you, deah.—Judge.

Fighting with Ants.

The Indians of the Mauritius have an interesting way of disposing of termites, or white ants, which destroy their houses, and everything of wood in the country. When they see the covered ways of the termites coming near a building they drop a train of syrup from one of these ways to the nearest nest of black ants. Black ants are fond of sweets, but still more fond of termites. The first ones that discover the syrup follow it up till they reach the termite passage, when they at once return to their nest and prepare for war. In a few hours a black army in endless columns leaves the home and starts for the black ant stronghold. With great fury they rush into the galleries, and before long entirely destroy the colonies; and each one on its return home carries a dead termite, probably to eat.

Extreme Provocation.

Old Gentleman—Dear, dear, aren't you boys ashamed to be fighting?

Small Boy—It wuz all his fault—he said me fadder wuz a mugwump!—Puck.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Jeremiah Persecuted.

The lesson for Sunday, Feb. 28, may be found in Jer. 37: 11-21.

INTRODUCTORY.

Jeremiah is a man like unto ourselves. Not taciturn, gloomy, unapproachable. It was the times that gave him his theme, now grave and threatening, as he looked upon the sins of the day, now bright and promising, as he lifted his eyes away to the coming dawn. If his ordinary strain is a minor, it was because God's people wrung it from him by their rebelliousness and infidelity. Prof. Ballantine lecturing before the Farwell Hall "Institute" says: "We may compare Jeremiah in detail with the greatest men in Hebrew history, and always to his advantage. We may take the darkest hour in the life of Moses, or of Joshua, or of Samuel, or of Elijah, or of Paul, and we shall find that Jeremiah had a similar experience, only ten-fold darker. And after such a comparison we shall feel that they seem weak compared with him." If these lessons but make the "weeping prophet" a more companionable man to us, it will be well.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

And it came to pass. In apparent contradiction of Jeremiah's prophecy and to the probable rejoicing of the Egyptian party, opposed to God's messenger, who forbade to put trust in horses or princes.—The army of the Chaldeans. Whom Jeremiah had declared would surely take the city.—Broken up, or risen up, like anabasis, to take one's departure.—For fear of Pharaoh's army. Literally, from the face of Pharaoh's army. The word army is from the root meaning strength.

Out of Jerusalem. It is not necessary for us to suppose because Jeremiah's words were inspired that he may not have slipped in judgment there.—To separate himself, or to divide an inheritance, Revision, to receive his portion. Douay, to divide a possession. The first meaning is to be smooth, or to consume; hence probably the Margin, to slip away. It looks very much as if Jeremiah had at last given up the Jerusalem campaign and gone to secular concernments, probably matters that had long pressed. Compare Peter's "I go a-fishing."

In the gate of Benjamin. Shall we say toward Benjamin, or in Benjamin? A kind of forum or market place where such business was transacted. Like Matthew at the receipt of customs.—Irijah. Evidently possessed of police or constabulary authority.—Fallest away. Or simply fallest, or make resort.

False. Or falsehood. A lie. The quick, indignant retort of one wrongly accused, and yet perhaps aware that his ground was not safe. See Peter's protestations in Pilate's court.—I fall not away, i. e., not a deserter or, even worse, a traitor. Jeremiah's prophecies of Jerusalem's overthrow by the Chaldeans rendered him peculiarly liable to such a charge.

Princes. The king's counselors or cabinet.—Smote him, i. e., scourged him as a legal culprit, virtually judging him guilty, or at least, to use a legal term, "holding" him for the crime, pending fuller investigation.

Be accepted. Hebrew, fall; same word as fall away. vs. 13, 14.—Cause me not to return. An appeal not for pardon but for clemency.

Court of the prison. Outer precincts rather than inner fastnesses. Prison, the Revision reads, guard. Douay, the entry of the prison.—A piece of bread. Literally, a circlet of bread, a cake or loaf.

Dungeon. Literally, house of the grave, or of the well, cf., "Horrible pit."—Cabins. Rather, vaults, from the verb to bend or arch. Rendered by others cells.

Zedekiah. Probably without consulting the princes. He was doubtless troubled in his own heart.—Asked him. The word means to draw out, like our interview.—Secretly. Not in public or official council; for his own satisfaction of mind.—Is there any word? The verb is is a peculiar one here. Stands there or exists there any such word? i. e., is there a now oracle extant?—Thou shalt be delivered. Or given. The prophet is not subdued. He reports for a new word, the old prophecy, but with stronger emphasis and sharper directness.

Where are now. One word in the Hebrew, but an emphatic one.—Shall not come. These were the prophets, rather, who missed the mark and erred.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

In the gate of Benjamin. Take care; there are places of special hazard. Using the Scripture in its popular acceptance, we are to "avoid every appearance of evil." When we pray "deliver us from evil," we are told to preface it with "lead us not into temptation." It is presumable that Jeremiah was correct and consistent in all his movements, but if he made no mistake in conduct then he did more than Moses, or David or any of his Biblical confreres. It looks very much, indeed, as if here he laid himself open to misconception, gratuitously so. You and I, Christian brother, need to be very circumspect, just because of our profession. Christian, walk carefully. Beware of the "gate of Benjamin."

Is there any word from the Lord? It is the world's unspoken wail. I see it in your eye, my neighbor and friend, though you say not a word or though you strive to hide it with a multitude of words. I see it in your motions, however much you strive to conceal the truth. Your soul is not at rest. Yes, there is a word for you, the same spoken from the beginning. "Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." Oh, men of God, interpret the mute appeal of the world! They come to church of a Sabbath, these faces look up at us in church or Sunday-school, and what they ask is not, "Is there any word from your lips for us?" but is there any word from the Lord? Give it forth to them, the word of the Lord, nothing less.

Where are now your prophets? The world's prophets. The query is a legitimate one. The world also has its priests and prophets. They have ministered and prophesied to the flesh. Where now are their predictions? We are familiar with Voltaire's prophecy, for example, regarding the Bible. Where now? Summon them all. Array their prophecies against God, and you will want no more convincing proof of the vanity of the carnal mind, or of the integrity of divine truth. "The word of the Lord endureth forever." The lesson closes, "Thus Jeremiah remained in the court of the prison." So be it. Kept for eternity hid in God's hand.

Next Lesson—The Downfall of Judah. Jer. 39: 1-10.

Gems of Thought.

The best lecture on training children is a well trained child.

The world is too narrow for two quarrelsome fools to live in.

We often quarrel with the unfortunate to get rid of pitying them.

Poetry and consumption are the most flattering of diseases.

He who thinks his place below him will certainly be below his place.

Christianity commands us to pass by injuries; policy, to let them pass by us.

He travels safe and not unpleasantly who is guarded by poverty and guided by love.

A little praise is good for a shy temper. It teaches it to rely on the kindness of others.

The desire of being pitied or admired is commonly the reason of our confiding things to others.

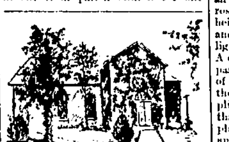
This little life has its duties that are great—that are alone great, and that go up to heaven and down to hell.

FIRST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In America Was Built in Virginia in 1637.

Virginia, the home of the Presidents, has yet other honors, and many are the historical memories that cling to the picturesque scenery of that sleepy old State. Among the many important events for which she is famous is the founding of the first temple of worship built in America by the Church of England. This was built in Norfolk in 1637. The first minister in this parish, which was called the "Elizabeth River Parish," was John Wilson. At that time tobacco being the chief currency, the minister's salary was fixed by law at 1,500 pounds of tobacco and 16 barrels of corn. This was subsequently increased, however, until in 1761 the minister of this parish, which then contained three chapels, received 20,000 pounds of tobacco per year.

The congregation of this old church was bound by severe and peculiar enactments of the Church of England to properly observe the Lord's day, and other religious duties. One of these laws was to the effect that "every person of the age of 21 years and upward who should willfully be absent from parish church for one month, or, being there, should not remain until the service was ended, should, on conviction, be fined, and, on failure to pay the fine, should be whipped."



THE OLD CHURCH IN NORFOLK.

The original grant of the land upon which this church was built is on record in the land office at Richmond, Va. Samuel Boush, the first Mayor of Norfolk, who was prominently connected with the church, was buried in the old cemetery that surrounds the quaint old structure. In that same cemetery may be noticed a stone, yellow with age and of ancient lettering, erected to the memory of the wife of Nathaniel Bacon, who lives in history as the first British rebel. It bears the date of 1691, and, though two centuries have elapsed, the English coat of arms may still be plainly seen.

THE CHURCHYARD OF ST. PAUL'S

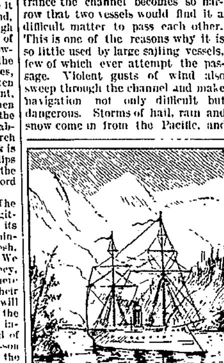
Jan. 1, 1776, a heavy cannonade from the British fleet opened fire on Norfolk and destroyed nearly nine-tenths of the town, the church being one of the few buildings that escaped entire destruction. It was afterward restored, but again in 1820, during a violent thunder-storm, the front wall of the church was forced in, which was soon, however, repaired, and it stands to-day as then a simple structure.

MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Where Our Navy and Chili's Stood a Chance of Meeting.

There seemed at one time every probability that the navy of the United States would meet that of Chili in deadly conflict at the Straits of Magellan, and that dismal, dangerous channel at once became of interest, and though the war cloud passed a description of the channel makes good reading. The first accounts concerning it were given by Fernando Magellan, the Spaniard, who discovered Patagonia and its fire-eaters, and Terra del Fuego and its horrors, and whose craft first sailed upon the waters of the straits in 1520.

The Straits of Magellan separate the southern extremity of the American continent from the islands of Terra del Fuego. They are located about 400 miles north of Cape Horn, and are about 300 miles long and from one mile to thirty wide. The eastern entrance is twenty miles wide and for many miles the width remains the same, but about 150 miles from the entrance the channel becomes so narrow that two vessels would find it a difficult matter to pass each other. This is one of the reasons why it is so little used by large sailing vessels, few of which ever attempt the passage. Violent gusts of wind also sweep through the channel and make navigation not only difficult but dangerous. Storms of hail, rain and snow come in from the Pacific, and



NARROWEST PART OF MAGELLAN STRAITS.

when they are met by storms sweeping in from the Atlantic, there is a clash of the elements which means destruction to the vessel that is caught in the straits. But despite the dangers attending a passage many steamers go through the channel, and there is a regular line of steamers between England and Valparaiso which uses it as a part of its route. The straits are neutral waters, being open to all countries.

There are several good harbors along the straits, but the only settlement is Sandy Point, a penal colony founded by the Chilian Government, which has a population of about 2,000.

Christmas Twice a Year.

Madagascar is probably the only place in the world where Christmas is celebrated twice a year and where there are also two New Year's Days observed by one and the same people.

A Straight Man.

A chap who plunged off the wharf at the foot of Randolph street, the other day, was promptly pulled out by three or four men who witnessed the action, and when the victim was safe on the planks one of the men remarked:

"Did you fall in?"

"No, sir; I jumped in."

"Did you intend to commit suicide?"

"No, sir."

"But you must have been tired of life to take that leap. Tell us your troubles, and perhaps we can assist you."

"Gentlemen, said the stranger, after swallowing a glass of whisky which a boy had run for, "I'm a man of straight business principles. I've jumped off the docks along here some six or seven times this spring. I'm always sure of being pulled out, of securing a big drink of whisky, and the cash collection runs from 75 cents to $3."

"Well, you won't get no cash out of this crowd," said one of the men.

"I realized that as soon as you pulled me out and I sized you up," replied the stranger, "and I may as well add that the whisky you sent for is the poorest stuff I ever drank. Take it altogether, I'd have made more to faint away or had a fit in a saloon.—*Detroit Free Press.*

In the midst of the black forest, says an Oregon traveler, where the pines rose in close files on either side to a height of 100 feet and more, shrieks and shouts were heard, and then the lights of a south-bound stage appeared. A chorus of wild songs came from the passengers that filled the inside and top of the coach, and as they reined up in the narrow place and the driver accomplished the delicate feat of passing on that crooked corduroy our Jehu explained that the revelers were gamblers and saloon-keepers, moving from the end of the track over to Siskiyou mountain to establish their dens in anticipation of the legion of workmen soon to follow them. For a small bit of border ruffianism, the scene was satisfactory, and as we caught one another and said "Bret Harte," a dozen pictures by that matchless writer came up. They were all there—the gentlemen from Siskiyou, the Outcasts of Poker Flat, Jack Hamlen, the Duchess and the rest, changed slightly to view by these latter-day fashions, but still the same as those wild, lost souls that made the old mining camps of '49 the scene of gay, reckless and terrible deeds.

Lady Mandeville, as every one knows, was the beautiful Miss Yznaga, of New York, who created a sensation in London and other foreign cities as the famous American beauty. She has two twin girls who are as much alike as Girofle and Girofla, and have to wear different colored ribbons that they may be distinguished apart. On one occasion, the Queen, desiring to see Lord Mandeville's twins, arranged that they should be brought to Windsor Castle. The children were told to be very respectful, to bow low and kiss the Queen's hands and were thought to be proficient in their lessons. But the little lassies were not awed by the presence of royalty—what 4-year-old is?—and as they were presented one rushed to the Queen, put her arms around her neck, and gave her a hearty hug and a kiss. The story goes that the child stood beside Queen Victoria, and, pulling her dress, said; "Say, Queen, won't you give me a bun?" Victoria was delighted, and enjoyed the scene more than those who had spent their time in training the little minxes.

Not Blinded By the Glare.

American Girl (after a proposal)—If I should marry you, could I wear a crown?

Foreign Nobleman—Oh, no.

"Well, I don't mean a crown exactly, but a coronet, or a scepter, or something like that."

"N—o."

"Then what's the good of a title?"

"Think of the palace you could live in, and the horses, and——"

"I have all that at home."

"Then there is the society—dukes, and princess, and—presentations at court—you know."

"I'd like that. But you'd always be with me, wouldn't you?"

"Oh, yes."

"I forgot about that. I guess I won't accept."—New York Weekly.

On the Way to Paradise.

Let us hope that the people who habitually disregard their health will reach that desirable place, and avoid the locality which is less desirable as an eternal residence on account of the heat and surroundings generally. But while we tarry in this vale of tears, why should we voluntarily endure the tortures of dyspepsia when a systematic use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will rid us of the atrocious malady which—unless physicians are very much at fault—tends to shorten the term of our existence. Heartburn, biliousness, constipation almost always accompany this complaint and are symptomatic of it. These are all extinguished by the Bitters, which also conquers completely malaria, rheumatism, nervousness and debility. Since the appearance of "la grippe" it has shown a singular mastery over this formidable complaint that has carried off so many of our brightest and best.

The Zest of Hunting.

You can never know the zest of hunting or fishing until your dinner depends on your success; you have never attained the sublime in cookery until you have spitted your fish or meat on a freshly peeled stick, rubbed the salt in with your fingers, and boiled it over a woodland fire, you watching it jealously lest it get ablaze, and all the time that meat is browning you grow hungrier and hungrier; and every time it sputters in the glow you catch waifs of fragrance, until you feel that you have the capacity of a dozen starving men, and wonder whether a single haunch of venison can supply your wants.—St. Nicholas.

Hibernating Birds.

A few years ago the owner of a riverside farm in Southern Indiana published a report which seemed to prove that, for a few weeks, birds of certain species are apt to hibernate, like bats and squirrels. A number of laborers had been clearing a patch of wood at the river shore, and came across several martins or chimney swallows that had taken refuge in a hollow sycamore tree and appeared numb or half dead with cold, but on being brought to a warm room revived and fluttered about the windows as if nothing had happened.

Deafness Can't Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Firearms in Japan.

The Japanese name for all guns is Tanegashima, from the Island of Tanega, where firearms were first introduced into Japan by foreigners. They used firelocks down to about 1868 with a fuse, which was wound about the arm. This was a string of crushed bamboo fibers or of the Cryptomaria Japonica, a member of the cypress family. The former was considered the better, but the latter was more commonly used, as it burns slower, and so keeps fire longer.

A man up a tree and a man below with a shotgun cannot agree because they see things differently.

What has become of the old fashioned woman who was always longing for birch beer.

Some people never pray until they get into close quarters.

God's covenant with us binds Him to slay our enemies.

Significant Anagrams.

Florence Nightingale, the name so dear to all, from its owner's unselfish labors in the alleviation of suffering during the Crimean war, is, by transposition of the letters, formed into the charmingly appropriate line, "Flit on, cheering angel!" "By Cable." The telegraph is, no doubt, as its anagram affirms, great help to us nineteenth century folk. Notes and Queries is the name of a clever periodical, and you may note that the queerest thing about the anagram is its appropriateness—O, send in a request! The famous doctor, John Abernethy, had a brusque manner that often gave great offense, and his name, singularly enough, bears transposition into Johnny the Bear.

The Magnetic Mineral Mud Baths,

Given at the Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren County, Indiana, on the Wabash Line attract more attention to-day than any other health resort in this country.

Hundreds of people suffering from rheumatism, kidney trouble, and skin diseases, have been cured within the last year by the wonderful magnetic mud and mineral water baths. If you are suffering with any of these diseases, investigate this, nature's own remedy, at once. The sanitarium buildings, bath house, water works, and electric light plant, costing over $150,000, just completed, open all the year round.

Write at once for beautiful illustrated printed matter, containing complete information and reduced railroad rates. Address F. Chandler, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo., or H. L. Kramer, General Manager of Indiana Mineral Springs, Indiana.

The authorities of the city of Tamboy have printed check books containing each ten to twenty checks. Every baker in the city gives for every check a pound of bread, for which it charges the city two kopecks. The residents of the city were notified not to deal out any money to mendicants for such money is in most cases spent on drink, but to buy checks at the City Hall and to distribute them among the poor.

The disagreeable operation of forcing liquid into the head, and the use of exciting snuffs are being superseded by Ely's Cream Balm, a cure for Catarrh and colds in the head.

I have been a great sufferer from catarrh for ten years; could hardly breathe. Some nights I could not sleep. I purchased Ely's Cream Balm and am using it freely; it is working a cure surely. I have advised several friends to use it, and with happy results in every case. It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and it is worth its weight in gold. I thank God I have found a remedy I can use with safety and that does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

Apply Balm into each nostril. It is Quickly Absorbed. **Gives Relief at once.** Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

A temporary resident of Dallas, Texas, has had a wide experience. He has traveled for fourteen years, crossed the country from New York to San Francisco, worked his way through South America and has been a fireman, a policeman, a railroad man, a sport, a drummer, and a soldier. He says that the world has used him pretty well so far and that he intends to wander around until he dies.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word, and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS, OR SAMPLES FREE.

There is a very strong dislike to the bat among the peasants of South Germany. A feeling of disgust and fear takes possession of the farmer who finds bats in his chimney, not only because he believes the creatures will feed upon his pork that hangs in the smoke, but because bats are regarded as unlucky and bring poverty and misfortune.

Avoid all Risk with a Stubborn Cough by using at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure remedy for all Coughs and Colds and well calculated to exert a beneficial influence on the Lungs and Throat.

The Belgium Minister of War has just decided that in the future every soldier will be furnished with a small bone disc, bearing the name, birthplace, and regimental number of the holder, so that in the event of his being killed or injured on the field of battle identification will be easy and rapid.

Cragin & Co., Philadelphia Pa., will send, postpaid, for 2 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers and 10 cents, any volume of "Surprise Series," (best authors) 25 cent novels, about 200 pages. Send 1 cent stamp for catalogue.

Five colleges and universities now publish daily papers, viz., Yale, Harvard, Michigan, Cornell, and Brown. The Princetonian comes out three times a week, and the Pennsylvanian, of the University of Pennsylvania, twice a week.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." Sold only in boxes.

A New Jersey barber is not cutting so fine a figure as he did. He succeeded in leaving the figure 7 on the scalp of a customer, and the barber is now in prison reflecting on the ingratitude of mankind.

Beecham's Pills will cure wind and pain in the stomach, giddiness, fullness, dizziness, drowsiness, chills, and loss of appetite.

The dowry of a Turkish bride is fixed by custom at about $1.70, and the wedding day is invariably Thursday. No spoons, forks or wine are used at the wedding feast.

Good Advice.—Use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for a cough or cold.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one Minute.

The only heavy burdens are those we try to carry ourselves.

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

St. Vitus Dance Cured. VIII
San Andreas, Cal., Feb., 1890.
My boy, 13 years old, was so affected by St. Vitus Dance that he could not go to school for two years. Two bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic restored his health, and he is now attending school again.
MICHAEL O'CONNEL.

Delhi, Ohio, Feb., 1891.
A young man, 23 years old, is subject to a rush of blood to the head, especially at the time of the full moon, and he at such times raves and is out of his mind. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic helps him every time. REV. W. SCHOLL.

Indianapolis, Ind., 336 Northwest St., Oct. 8, 1890.
After doctoring four months for nervous trouble and finding no relief, a friend recommended me to try Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I used only two bottles, and I thank God now I am so hearty and well that I can again attend to my business, which is by no means an easy one.
L. LEONHARD.

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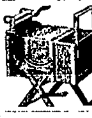

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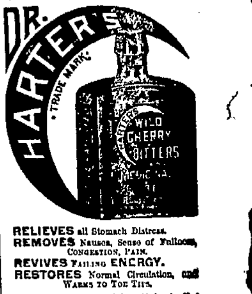

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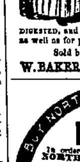

from which the excess of oil has been removed, *Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.*

No Chemicals

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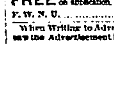
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W. N. U. ......No. 9—92

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

ELOQUENT DISCOURSE DELIVERED LAST SUNDAY.

Heavenly Congratulations His Theme, The Nearness of the Celestial and the Terrestrial—Joy in Heaven Over the Repenting of One Sinful Soul.

Preached in Iowa.

Dr. Talmage preached last Sunday at Oskaloosa, Iowa. His text was taken from Luke xv, 7, "Likewise joy shall be in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons who need no repentance."

A lost sheep! Nothing can be more thoroughly lost. I look through the window of the shepherd's house at night. The candles are lighted. The shepherd has just placed his staff against the mantel. He has taken off his coat, shaken out of it the dust and hung it up. I see by the candle-light that there are neighbors who have come in. The shepherd, fagged out with the long tramp, sits down on a bench, and the wife and children and the neighbors say to him, "Come, now, tell us how you found the poor thing." "Well," he says, "this morning I went out to the yard to look at the flock. No sooner had I looked over the fence than I saw something wrong. The fact was they did not count right. Ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine—only ninety-nine. McDonald, you know we had a hundred. And I wandered which one was gone, and I began again, and I counted ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine. Well, I whistled up the dogs, and I started on the fields and across the bridges, and I tracked the moors, and I leaped the gullies, but no bleating of the poor thing did I hear. I said to myself, 'The lamb must have fallen into a ditch, or a pack of wolves from the mountain must have torn it to pieces and sucked its life out.' But I could not give it up. You see it was a pet lamb. It was that one with the black spot on the right shoulder that used to come and lick my hand as I crossed the field, and somehow I could not give it up. So I went on and on and on until after awhile I heard the dogs bark, and I said, 'What's that?' Then I hastened to the top of the hill, and I looked down and there I saw the poor lamb. It had fallen into the ditch, and as I came where it was and bent over the ditch and stooped down to lift the poor thing out, I wish you could have seen the loving and imploring and tender way it looked at me. I lifted it out, and it was all covered with the slush and the mud. It was an awful thing to do, but I lifted it out, and it was so lame and so weak it could not walk alone, so I threw it over my shoulder and I started homeward, and the condition of the lamb you may judge from the coat which I have just hung up. But I tramped on and on until it is safe in the yard, poor thing! Thank God, thank God!" Then the shepherd's wife spread the table and brought out the best fare that the cabin could afford, and they sat up very late that night, and they talked, and they laughed, and they sang, and they ate, and they drank, and they danced, and told over and over and over again the story of the lost sheep that was found.

With such tenderness and rusticity of illustration does Christ represent the soul's going off and the soul's coming back, when he says, "Likewise there is joy in Heaven among the angels of God, over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons that need no repentance." To repent is to feel that you are bad, and to be sorry about it, and to turn over a new leaf, and to pray for forgiveness and help. Just as soon as a man does that, they hear right away of it in Heaven.

There are no gossips in glory going around to chatter and laugh when a man falls, but there are many souls in glory who are glad to run about and tell it when a man is saved. The news goes very quick from gate to gate, and from north wall to south wall, and from east wall to west wall, and in three minutes every citizen of Heaven has heard of it, for "there is joy in Heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."

I can very easily understand how there should be joy in Heaven over a Pentecost with 3,000 souls saved in one day—no mystery about that; I can understand how there should be joy in Heaven over the Parish of Schotts, when 400 souls were saved under one sermon of Mr. Livingston; I can understand how there should be joy in Heaven over the great awakening in the time of Harland Page, when in one year 400,073 souls were brought to God in the United States; I can understand very easily how there should be joy in Heaven over 500,000 souls converted in 1857, in this country; but mark you, my text announces there is joy in Heaven among the angels of God over one, just one, sinner that repenteth.

Some cathedrals have one tower: some cathedrals have two, three, four towers. Did you ever hear them all ring at once? I am told that the bell in the cathedral of St. Paul rings only on rare occasions, for instance, at the death or the birth of a king. Have you seen a cathedral with four towers, and have you heard them all strike into one great chime of gladness? Here is a man who is moral. He is an example to a great many professors of religion in some things; he never did a mean thing in his life; he pays all his debts, and is a good citizen and a good neighbor, but he says he is not a Christian.

Some day the Holy Spirit comes into his heart and he sees that he cannot depend upon his morality for salvation. He says: "O Lord God, I have been depending upon my good works; I find I am a sinner, and I want thy salvation. Lord, for Jesus' sake, have mercy on me!" And God pardons him, and immediately one of the towers of Heaven strikes a silvery chime, for there are four towers to the heavenly temple. Here is a man who is bad: he knows he is bad, and everybody else knows he is bad, but he is not an outcast—far from being an outcast. He moves in respectable circles. But one day, by the power of the Holy Ghost, he rouses up to see his sinfulness and he says: "O Lord, have mercy! I am a wanderer, and without Thee I perish. Have mercy!" God hears him, and immediately two of the towers of Heaven strike a silvery chime.

But here is an outcast. He was picked up last night out of the gutter and carried to the police station. He has been in the penitentiary three times. He is covered and soaked with loathsomeness and abomination. Arousing from his debauch, he cries out: "O God, have mercy on me. Thou who didst pardon the penitent thief, hear me cry for mercy." And the Lord listens and pardons, and no sooner is the poor wretch pardoned than three of the great towers of Heaven strike up a silvery chime. But here is a waif of the street. She passes under the gaslight, and your soul shudders with a great horror. No pity for her. No commiseration for her.

As she passes down the street she hears a song in a midnight mission, and as she listens to that song she hears:

All may come, whoever will.
This Man receives poor sinners still.

She puts into that harbor: she kneels by the rough bench near the door; she says: "O Lord! Thou who didst have mercy on Mary Magdalen, take my blistered feet off the red hot pavement of hell." God says, "My daughter, thy sins are forgiven thee: go in peace." Now all the four tours of Heaven strike a silvery chime, and they who pass through the celestial streets say: "What's that? Why, the worst sinner must have been saved. Hear all the four towers ring and ring and ring!" "And there is joy in Heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."

My subject impresses you, I think, with the thought that it is possible for us to augment the happiness of Heaven. People think that souls before the throne are as happy as they can be. I deny it. Look at that mother before the throne of God. When she died she left her son in this world a vagabond. That son repented of his iniquities and came to God. The report of that salvation has reached Heaven. Do you tell me that mother before the throne of God has not her joy richly augmented? There is many a man in this house to-day who could go out with a torch and kindle a new bonfire of victory on the hills of Heaven. If you would this day repent and come to God, the news of your salvation would reach Heaven, and then, hark! to the shout of the ransomed. Your little child went away from you into the good land. While she was here you brought her all kinds of beautiful presents.

Sometimes you came home at nightfall with your pockets full of gifts for her, and no sooner did you put your night key into the latch than she began at you, saying, "Father what have you brought me?" She is now before the throne of God. Can you bring her a gift to-day? You may. Coming to Christ and repenting of sin, the tidings will go up to the throne of God and your child will hear of it. Oh, what a gift for her soul to-day! She will skip with new gladness on the everlasting hills when she hears of it.

I was at Sharpsburg during the war, and one day I saw a sergeant dash past on a lathered horse, the blood dripping from the spurs. I said, "That sergeant must be going on a very important message, he must be carrying a very important dispatch, or he wouldn't ride like that." Here are two angels of God flitting through the house, flitting towards the throne in quick dispatch. What is the news? Carrying up the story of souls repentant and forgiven, carrying the news to the throne of God, carrying the news to your kindred who are forever saved. Oh, "there is joy in Heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." And suppose this whole audience should turn to the Lord? Heaven would be filled with doxologies. O Heaven, beat with all thy hammers that the rock may break. O Heaven, strike with all thy gleaming swords that our souls may be free.

"I was reading of a king who, after gaining a great victory, said to his army, "No, shouting; let everything be in quiet; no shouting." But if this hour your soul should come to God, nothing could stop the shouting of the armies of God before the throne, for "there is joy in Heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."

In some families they keep a vacant chair and a vacant plate for the departed, but if in some of your households you kept a vacant chair and a vacant plate for those who have gone away from you into the next world, the vacant chairs and the vacant plates would outnumber those which are occupied. I once said to you there are no vacant chairs in Heaven, but I recall that. Right beside your loved one in that good land there is a vacant chair, not made vacant by death, for death never enters there; it is a vacant chair for you. Will you take it?

My subject also impresses me with the idea that Heaven and earth are in close sympathy. People talk of Heaven as though it were a great way off. They say it is hundreds of thousands of miles before you reach the first star, and then you go hundreds of thousands of miles before you get to the second star, and then it is millions of miles before you reach Heaven. They say Heaven is the center of the universe and we are on the rim of the universe. That is not the idea of my text. I think the heart of Heaven beats very close to our world. We measure distances by the time taken to traverse those distances.

It used to be a long distance to San Francisco. Many weeks and months were passed before you could reach that city. Now it is six or seven days. It used to be six weeks before you could voyage from here to Liverpool. Now you can go that distance in six or seven days. And so I measure the distance between earth and Heaven, and I find it is only a flash. It is one instant here and another instant there. It is very near to-day. Do you not feel the breath of Heaven on your face? Christ says in one place it is not twenty-four hours' distance, when He says to the penitent thief, "This day, this day, shalt thou be with Me in paradise." It is not a day, it is not an hour, it is not a minute, it is not a second.

Oh, how near Heaven is to earth. By oceanic cable you send a message. As it is expensive to send a message, you compress a great deal of meaning in a few words. Sometimes in two words you can put vast meaning. And it seems to me that the angels of God who carry news from earth to Heaven need to take up this hour in regard to your soul, only two words in order to kindle with gladness all the redeemed before the throne, only two words, Father saved," "mother saved," "son saved," "daughter saved." And "there is joy in Heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."

My subject also impresses me with the fact that the salvation of the soul is of vast importance. If you should make $200,000 this year, do you suppose that news would be carried to Heaven? It would not be of enough importance or significance to be carried heavenward. If at the next quadrennial election you are made President of the United States, do you suppose that news would be carried to Heaven? Do you suppose that the news of a revolution in France or Spain would be carried to Heaven? These things are not of enough importance, but there is one item that is sure to be carried. It is the salvation of your soul. It is your repentance before God.

The flying hoofs of God's couriers clash through the gates and the news goes from gate to mansion, an from mansion to temple, and from temple to throne, and "and there is joy in Heaven" among the angels of God over one sinner forgiven. It must be of vast importance to be of any moment in Heaven, your salvation, in that land where gladnesses are the everyday occurrence, in that land where the common stones of the field are jasper and emerald and chrysoprasus and carbuncle and sardonyx. And yet the news of your salvation makes joy before the throne of God.

You remember years ago, a stage driver in the White Mountains became very reckless. He had a large number of passengers on the stage, and the stage was drawn by six horses, wild and ungovernable, and he drove near the precipice, and he drove off, the stage with its precious freight rolling down the embankment, and many were slain, but few were saved. I suppose when they wrote home they wrote with congratulation at their rescue. The angels of God look down and they see men driving on the edges of great precipices of ruin and danger, drawn by wild, leaping, foaming and ungovernable perils in this life, and if any shall escape before they capsize, do you not suppose the angels of God rejoice, crying: "Good good! Saved from sin, saved from death, saved from hell, saved forever!"

The Supreme Court of the United States does not adjourn for anything trifling. It must be the death of a Cabinet Minister, or the death of a President, or some matter of very great moment. When I find all Heaven adjourning its other joys for this one joy I make up my mind it is of very great importance if Heaven can afford to adjourn all other festivities to celebrate this one triumph.

Do you wonder that so many of these Christian people have toiled night and day in this work of soul-saving, if it is of such vast importance? Do you wonder that Nettleton and Finley and Bishop Asbury and John Wesley and George Whitefield and Paul and angels and Christ and God stripped themselves for the work? Around that one soul circles the mist, the fire, the darkness, the joy, the anthem, the wailing, the hallelujah, and the woe of God's universe. If the soul is saved, then lip comes to trumpet and fingers to harp and hammer to bell and "there is joy among the angels of God over that one soul forgiven." For such a soul I plead.

Having found in my own experience that this religion is a comfort and a joy, I stand here to commend it to you. In the days of my infancy I was carried by Christian parents to the house of God, and consecrated in baptism to the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost; but that did not save me. In after time I was taught to kneel at the Christian family altar with father and mother and brothers and sisters, the most of them now in glory; but that did not save me.

In after time I read Doddridge's "Rise and Progress" and Baxter's "Call to the Unconverted," and all the religious books around my father's household, but that did not save me. But one day the voice of Christ came into my heart saying, "Repent, repent; believe, believe," and I accepted the offer of mercy, and though no doubt there was more joy in Heaven over the conversion of other souls because of their far-reaching influence, I verily believe when I gave my heart to God there were some spirits in Heaven the gladder for the deed. "There is joy in Heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." "Turn this day to the Lord who bought you. Let this whole audience surrender themselves to Jesus Christ. If for ten, twenty, fifty years you have not prayed, begin now to pray.

"Oh," you say, "I can't pray." Can you not say, "God be merciful to me, a sinner?" "No," you say, "I can't say that." Then can you not look to the throne of mercy? "No," you say, "I can't look up." Can you not then give some signal like that which was given by the lad in the hospital? He was sick and suffering and dying, and wanted speedily to go away from all suffering and pain, and he said to his comrades in the hospital, "It is strange to me that Jesus doesn't see me when He goes through here nights and takes others to Himself. He goes through here and He doesn't see me. I must be asleep and He doesn't know I want to go.

"Now, I tell you how I'll arrange it. I'll go to sleep with my hand up, and then when Jesus comes through the hospital by night He will see my hand lifted, and He will know by that I want to go with Him." So it was done. For that night Jesus went through the hospital and took the suffering lad, and the next morning the nurse passing through the wards of the hospital saw a dead hand lifted braced on one side against the pillow, and the left hand holding the elbow of the right arm. Jesus had seen the signal and answered it. Oh, sick soul, wounded soul, dying soul, canst thou not give some signal? Wilt thou not lift one hand or one prayer? God grant that this day there may be joy in Heaven among the angels of God over your soul forgiven!

A Question of Pronunciation.

There are a very few who have not been puzzled how to pronounce some out-of-the-way word which has suddenly sprung into common use. A bewildered reader writes to the Boston *Herald* saying that the pronunciation of Whittier's "Mauld Muller" has long been such a puzzle to him. "When I was a little fellow," he says, "I pronounced it phonetically, of course, Mul-ler. Well, shortly after I heard a literary gentlemen—a judge, too—read the poem at an evening gathering, and I noticed particularly he pronounced Mu-ler. I made a note of it and carried that pronunciation with confidence for a long time, until one day in high school the teacher informed us that the proper pronunciation of that name was 'Mweler.' So I changed my colors again and sailed under Mweler for quite awhile, until one day I got into conversation with a young physician, a good German student. 'Oh, yes,' said he, 'I can tell you how to pronounce that name! Whenever you see a German word with two dots over the letter u, it is always pronounced as if immediately followed by an r, thus: "Muri-er, Maud Murier."' By this time I had lost confidence in every one, and decided to let the young lady severely alone, but the other day I happened to run across a German fresh from the old country, and I said: 'Do you have any people over in your land called Muller? M-u-l-l-e-r?' 'Oh, yes, plenty.' 'Well, what do you call them—how do you pronounce it?' 'Miller,' said he, 'it's a very common name—Miller.' I thanked him and left, and now if there is another way in which that word can be pronounced I should like to hear it. I am honestly seeking for information."

He Laughed Out.

He was from the East, and if he was not an ex-detective he had at least a right to be called a philosopher. He was buzzing around the depot with a suspicious-looking young man, and making a great show of a fat wallet, and finally the special officer stepped up to him and said:

"My friend, who is the young man?"

"I think he's a pickpocket," was the prompt reply.

"Where are you going?"

"To Chicago, and he has just purchased his ticket for the same point."

"If you think he is a suspicious character why do you train in his company?"

"Simply to beat him."

"How?"

"He goes to Chicago because I'm going. He means to pick my wallet between here and there. He had to scrape his pockets to buy the ticket. I have two wallets just alike. About half way to Chicago I shall let him get hold of the one stuffed with paper. He will leave the train at the first station after. He will have no money, find no friends, and be mad enough to bust when he sees my trick. I'm just cracking my sides over the way his chin will drop when he opens the stolen wallet."

About an hour after, when the train had departed, the officer was surprised to see the joker still hanging around, and this time alone.

"Then you didn't go to Chicago?"

"Say," answered the man as he came closer, "that chap wasn't after my money, after all. He simply wanted my watch, and I'll be hanged if he hasn't got it! Where's the Chief of Police."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Negroes are sometimes very careful not to say anything to injure the reputation of a neighbor. A gentleman stopped at a cabin where an old negro woman lived, and while waiting for one of the children to get a bucket of fresh water entered into conversation with her concerning the crop prospects.

"I did hab fo' or five fine hogs," said the old woman, "but da's dwindled down till I ain't got but one now."

"Somebody steal them?"

"I neber talks 'bout my neighbors, an' I doan like ter say what become of do hogs. I neber make mischief, I doesn't."

"Did the hogs die?"

"Da muster died; but yer ain't agwine ter git me ter say nuthin' agin my neighbers. De man what libed up dar is dead now, and I ain't agwine ter say nuthin' agin him. De hogs disappeared away from heah while dat man was libin'; but I ain't agwine ter say nuthin' agin him."

"Do you think that he took them?"

"Mister, dat man's dead, and I doan wanter say nuthin' agin' him; but, lemme tell yer, while dat man was libin' he was a powerful stumblin' block ter hogs."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

The Fink brothers are all connected with railroad interests. There are three brothers—Albert, Henry and Rudolph. They are Germans and engineers, and their combined salaries exceed that paid to any family in the United States. Those three brothers get about $100,000 a year. Albert Fink has built some of the most important railroad lines in the South. Henry Fink is with one of the largest Southern systems. Rudolph Fink is building the main line of railroad into Mexico for the Boston men. These Finks are rigid, precise, reticent, and men who never use two words where one will do. They are well connected in this country, can work with undiminished application from year to year, and their judgment is held in high regard by the railroads which employ them.

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One English Melodrama Brought Its Author $100,000 in Two Years—Farce-Comedies are Cheap—Upward March of Comic Opera—The Player's Art.

Prices of Plays.

A PERSON who did not know much of the subject, evidently, recently answered a question as to the average value of a play by saying that its cash price was $12,000. This is ridiculous. There is usually no settled price to a play. If the author knows anything about his business, and has any confidence in his own talents, he will never sell for cash, but on royalty: that is to say, so much upon its net receipts, or the profits.

It is only of recent years that Americans have begun to write plays successfully, and, so far, there can hardly be said to exist a settled rule as to the price of plays here.

On the other side the rule is well defined. In Paris it is settled by law. The author there gets 12½ per cent. of the receipts of the theater in which his play is performed, and there is a society of dramatic authors which collects these fees for the author, and carefully watches to see that no performance escapes them in any part of France.

But the payment of royalties to the author is not made altogether in cash. It is usually in the shape of one-half money and one-half tickets. These tickets are transferable, and are put on sale through the hands of speculators. Thus, if the author's play makes a big hit, his tickets sell well; if the play is a failure he is, of course, unable to dispose of the tickets, and thus he loses a good part of his apparent royalties.

Not a few authors employ ticket speculators, who hang around the doors of theaters and sell the author's tickets at a reduction of something like 25 per cent. on their face value, so as to dispose of them rapidly by giving some advantage over the box office price.

In England there is no settled rule for the payment of authors. Royalties run according to the fame of the man who writes the play, the length of its success, and the character of the theater in which it is played.

Englishmen who sell plays in this country are in the habit of asking 10 per cent. of the gross receipts. Mr. Pinero gets this for his plays. As a rule Henry Pettitt gets about the same, with usually a cash payment of something like $5,000. For the "Silver King" Harry Miner paid during two seasons 15 per cent. of the gross receipts, or at the rate of about $50,000 a year. But this was paid to Mr. French, who had acquired the original rights by means of a large cash payment, but a comparatively small royalty. It is computed that the authors' rights to this play, in America alone, reached $200,000.

A number of English melodramas were paid for just as high during the Wallack regime; he frequently gave 15 per cent. of the gross receipts.

There is no established rate here. Authors charge what they think their work to be worth. Francis Wilson gets his pieces done very cheaply. He only gave Woolson Morse a few hundred dollars for the music of "The Merry Monarch," and he employs Cheever Goodwin at a salary of $5,000 a year to work for him, and Goodwin is not permitted to write for anybody else.

There was only one exception made in this contract, and that was "Wang;" that exception being by reason of the fact that "Wang" had already been produced in Philadelphia and Chicago under the title of "King Cole," and it had been a very decided failure. It was greatly altered to suit Hopper, and the royalty paid by him is 5 per cent of the gross. It would have been a great deal more had the opera been new.

For "Castles in the Air" Hooper paid 6, 8, and 10 per cent., according to the amount of money taken in. For "The Isle of Champagne" Thomas Q. Seabrooke will pay 6 per cent. up to $5,000 of receipts on each week, and 10 per cent. on all over.

In a farce-comedy the plan is usually to pay a royalty that terminates when $5,000 has been reached. There is no reason why royalties should terminate at any time, but it is held that in farce-comedy the piece usually becomes so much a matter of building up that the original author is shut out after a little while and his sole credit lies in the original skeleton.

Charles Frohman paid $6,000 cash for the right to play "Miss Helyett" in this country, and 10 per cent. of the gross receipts, the $8,000, of course, going on account of that percentage.

Henry French paid $7,000 for "La Cigale" and he will also give a percentage after a time. Last week he bought the opera called "Little Fanchon," which has been produced in Paris. He paid $7,000 cash for all the rights, and refused to give a royalty.

Mr. Rosenfeld usually asks $1,000 before he puts pen to paper, and enough to make $5,000 by the time the play is completed.

A. C. Wheeler got $5,000 for his "Jack Royal" from Harry Lacy, but no royalties. This was considered a very good bargain for Lacy and a very poor one for Wheeler.

Comic Opera's Upward March.

It occurs to me, writes comedian Edwin Stevens, that the progress of comic opera and its advancement in recent years is a subject worthy of consideration. The time was, and not very long ago, when English comic opera was but little thought of, and a company organized for the special performance of works of that class could not have met with any degree of success. Managers hesitated about attempting to perform even French opera comique.

The first great comic opera wave struck this country when "Pinafore" was produced. Prior to the coming of that attraction it was expected of a comic opera artist that he should be a thorough musician and a capable actor, but the knowledge of music must be the predominant acquirement, and the acting would come with the proper rehearsals. "Pinafore" upset that theory, and as the craze commenced to gain ground managers turned their stock companies into comic opera organizations, and the country, from Maine to Oregon, was swept by the first important wave of that kind.

From the stage it crept into the concert hall, and finally into the church choirs, and the great spirit of comic opera was everywhere.

Gilbert and Sullivan evidently aimed at the stock dramatic companies when they composed "Pinafore," for they fashioned the characters in accordance with the rules set down for dramatic construction.

Once the dramatic people had tasted of the wine of comic opera they had no desire to return to the heavy dregs of tragedy, and after one dose of the new medicine they sought engagements in the new line forever afterward. "Pinafore" was followed by other operas of its kind, but the next change did not come until years afterward.

"Ermine" started the present class of comic operas, or rather comedian operas, and the artists who had come into the field first found themselves displaced by comedians from the variety school.

The public demanded fun, but with that fun they also wanted bright scenery, gorgeous costumes, pretty women, and lively music. To meet the demands the composers and the managers wedded burlesque to light opera, and the result is what we see on the stage to-day.

The Player's Art.

I do not agree with the belief that it is unnecessary for players to feel the emotion which they would express, said Judith Berolde the other day to a New York Journal man. Of course, there are characterizations adapted to presentation which do not call for suppression, concentration, or fiery elocution, but merely the possession of a personality fitting some peculiar type conceived by an author, for it is the playwright alone who creates.

Not a few players in the history of our stage owe their fame and fortune to luck in being cast for roles adapted to their individual mannerisms. Proof: How often is the public delighted by the appearance of a comparatively unknown actor or actress in a new character bit that excites the query: "Who is she?" "Where has she been all the time?"

A few years later we find some one asking about the same person: "Where is so and so?" The creations grew old, and subsequent attempts in a new field with every aid had been met with indifference until the person gradually drifted back to mediocre parts in some other star's support. Such portrayals constitute exceptions to the necessity for force.

But the player who would depict strong feeling must throb with the fire of the situation.

If you would thrill others you must yourself feel the force of the text. An automatic expression of passion can never meet with success.

If love is the theme you must impart the divine ecstacy to your every gesture, to your every intonation. If revenge is depicted, an imaginary grievance can be called to aid and its influence be showered on the theatric victim with all the force of a bona-fide cause.

This is the player's art. The mind must be wrought up to the excitement of the situation, and the individuality of the author's creation assumed with all its forceful attributes. Until the player does this he or she is unfaithful to nature and art.

Best of Ingenues.

Except for versatility, Mlle. Reichenberg, may be said to stand among the women of the Comedie-Francaise as Coquelin aine does among the men. Her range is extremely limited; she only acts ingenue parts; but within this range, for absolute, unsurpassable, despair-inspiring perfection, she seeks her fellow.

Her "diction" (elocution) is famous from one end of France to the other; she is the inimitable model of French speech, whether in prose or in verse. True, she is nothing but an ingenue, but then such an ingenue!

Lemaitre, I believe, wrote the part of Simone especially for her: had he written it for any one else, one might be pardoned for thinking that he had rather overdone matters, for his Simone's "artlessness" soars to a dizzy height of greenness, such as only a rather corrupt-minded Gaul could either imagine or take delight in. But Mlle Reichbenberg triumphs over this, as over all other difficulties; see her in this part, and it all seems the purest poetry for the time being.

Anything more exquisite than her telling her sister Marthe (or rather not telling her) about her husband's kiss, I never saw on the stage, writes W. F. Apthorp, in Scribner's

And Febvre, as the husband! What a fine finish that rough-looking, bull-necked man, whose exterior is suggestive of nothing but strength, knows how to put upon his art! With what natural-seeming ease and grace he expresses all the juice from a sentence!

She Rolled Into Fame.

Miss Hattie Harvey is a rather picturesque person on the contemporary stage. About three years ago she made her appearance in "Bluebeard" at the Chicago Opera House, having previously had no experience before the public except as a professional roller-skater, in which she acquired the title of champion skater of America.

The starring fever soon took possession of her and she secured a play in which she performed a character similar to those played by Lotta. Although Miss Harvey's starring tour was unsuccessful, it was while engaged in it that her performance was witnessed from a box by Mme. Patti.

The famous singer was so impressed with Miss Harvey that she expressed a desire to meet the young actress. The result of this meeting was an invitation to Miss Harvey to visit Patti at her castle in Wales. The girl accepted and spent several weeks at the castle, and was made a great deal of by the diva and the members of her household.

After Miss Harvey's return to America she tried starring again, with no better success than formerly, and she is now playing the principal part in Hoyt's "Hole in the Ground" Company. In this position she is eminently successful.

It is said that Miss Harvey is having a play written specially for her, and that she will again tempt the fates as a star.

Rhinoceros Horns.

The horns of the rhinoceros is nothing more than a protuberance composed of agglutinated hair. Cut it in two, and, examining its structure under the microscope, it will be found that it is made up entirely of little tubes resembling hair tubes. Of course, these are not themselves hair, but the structure is the same. The horns of the African rhinoceros sometimes grow to the length of four feet. From them the Dutch boers makes ramrods and other articles.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MEN ARE NOT EXPECTED TO READ THIS COLUMN.

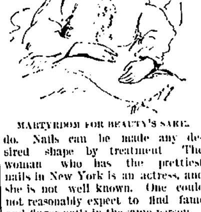
Steaming, Oiling and Rubbing to Encourage Perpetual Youth Modern Methods of Defying Old Father Time and His Tell-Tale Wrinkles Beginning Life Over Again.

Manicuring and Face Massage.

IT is no sacrilegious announcement to say that men and women are not known by their works half as much as they are by their finger nails. The masses move slowly, but they eventually reach the goal. Fifteen or even ten years ago a manicure establishment was a monstrous innovation. Women availed themselves of its privileges and then denied it. Eventually they grew braver, and the ultra woman cultivated her finger nails like claws. But everything rights itself in time and all that is really excellent survives. The manicure tray is now on every dressing table, bird-claw nails are no longer the fashion, and the woman with unkempt nails puts her hands behind her and feels painfully conscious of the fact. Then she visits a manicure establishment. She learns how to attend to her own nails in one lesson. If she can afford it she goes every week. If she cannot indulge in that luxury and has no maid to perform the service she can easily do it for herself.

In some respects this finger nail business resembles Colonel Sellers' eye water, because the more you use it the more you want it, and the more determined you are to have it. It costs 10 cents a finger to be manicured.

Here are some important facts about finger nails: Men take better care of their nails than women do. Nails can be made any desired shape by treatment. The woman who has the prettiest nails in New York is an actress, and she is not well known. One could not reasonably expect to find fame and finger nails in the same person.



MARTYRDOM FOR BEAUTY'S SAKE.

Woman has always endured a mild form of martyrdom for beauty's sake. She has experimented with a nose-shaper and she has retired to her downy couch with more horns to her head than a dragon. A crowned head has rested never more uneasily. She has wound her hair in wires and curl papers until her eyes refused to close and her nerves rose up in righteous indignation. She has tried to bore a dimple in her chin, and on her hands she has worn everything from mutton tallow and gloves to a bleacher of alum and bread-and-milk poultice. Now she avails herself of the massage treatment for her face, and she sleeps under fewer difficulties than of old.

The methods of the massage treatment for the face vary. The face receives a Turkish bath with complications of a novel order. The cost of the treatment is $5. When a woman turns time backward in its flight by dispersing a few wrinkles she does not begrudge the expense.

When you go for the first time to a massage emporium Madame will tell you your skin is very harsh and dry. When you ask her what makes hers so soft and satiny she will tell you she never washes her face. She hasn't washed it in twenty five years. Neither has Patti. This is contrary to the rules handed down to you from a long line of ancestry, but you are bound to accord doubtful credence. Then she proceeds to prove to you that soap and water are of no avail to remove soil from your face. This is the way she does it:

You are invited to a small private apartment. On the table is a steamer or boiler, nickel plated, and at the end of a series of pipes constructed according to mechanical principles is a wide-mouthed funnel.

TAKING A FACE STEAM.

Madame is the engineer. The first thing she does is to fire up. This is done by means of an alcohol lamp. She pins a towel around your neck, and while the steam is coming up she anoints your face and neck with a creamy mixture.

This remains on about three or five minutes and then it is scraped off with an ivory blade. You may have scoured your face with hot water and soap just before you left home. You may have scrubbed it until you looked like a boiled lobster and shone with the virtue near akin to godliness, but it avails you nothing. The peculiar substance she scrapes from your face you will never forget. The cream was white when it was laid on: it is black when it comes off. You apologize to Madame instinctively. You are glad your friends are not by. They would refuse to associate with you. By this time the steam is up and she turns it on your face. It is medicated steam. It pours out upon your visage, like the flow from a leaky valve, for fifteen minutes. Very soon the perspiration pours down on your face like rain or like the tears of a woman with an imaginary grievance. The briny shower falls on the towel about your neck. The next treatment is the regular massage or else a vigorous cupping. This takes out wrinkles. It is followed by a drying process with a soft huckaback; a dust of powder and the face grooming is over. It has consumed about forty-five minutes. But you feel as though you had a new suit of clothes, a clear conscience and a new lease of life and are ready to begin your temporal existence all over again.

This is what New York women are doing. Some of them have the conventional steamer in their own homes. Some have improvised steamers from domestic utensils and called on the teakettle to assist them.

The effect is not unlike that experienced by Rider Haggard's "She" when she bathed in the living fire and enjoyed perpetual youth.

The face massage affords to woman what the barber's chair affords man. It is less obligatory, and is on that account more enjoyable.

Toy Dogs No Longer Fashionable.

Toy dogs have gone out of fashion, fortunately for the reputation for sense of a great many women who were tempted to do very foolish things while the craze lasted. Stories of these little autocrats are still floating about. Here are three whose truth is solemnly vouched for by the New York Times:

At a luncheon at which were present three women of one family—a mother and two daughters—it was noticed that every one of the three declined the little articles of dessert, jellies, cakes, and the like, and the neighbor of one of them had the curiosity to ask the cause.

"O," was the reply, "poor little Marquis was ill all night, and, as the dear little soul may not have any of these goodies he loves so dearly, we just haven't the heart to take any ourselves."

Story No. 2 was of a tardy pair at a formal dinner. When the company of guests had waited nearly half an hour and at last the hostess gave up the missing ones and all were seated at the table the pair appeared. The explanation from the wife was that "it was quite too bad, but Bijou would not let us leave, and we had to wait until the little fellow was asleep."

The third tale is of a dog whose sickness and death created intense excitement. The absent husband was pursued all day with telegrams, baby was sick, baby was worse, baby was dying, and finally baby was dead. Then came a private funeral of more or less ceremony, and afterward baby's mistress appeared in conventional mourning.

It is certainly time that toy dogs went out of fashion.

Why Not a Provident Dress Society?

To girls with slender allowances any sudden emergency in dress occurring just when they have supplied themselves with a stock of garments for the coming season is often extremely embarrassing, and I wonder why no one starts a provident dress society, to which members would subscribe a small sum annually, and which would make grants out of its funds on such occasions as having to go into mourning; to go unexpectedly into a climate requiring quite different sort of clothing, to act as bridesmaid; and in some cases of marriage, when the relations are unable to provide any outfit; also in the event of a member being suddenly called to enter upon any new position requiring an immediate outlay on dress. Such a society, well and honorably conducted, would be a help to numbers of people, and would encourage thrift in girls and often prevent them beginning the dangerous habit of running into debt.—Lady's Pictorial.

A Dakota Courtship.

Mrs. Sarah Blumfield, an Ohio woman who has recently taken up a Dakota claim and incidentally interested a large number of Dakota bachelors, rashly tells a friend of her first Western proposal.

It was an elderly, wealthy, and influential citizen, who stalked into the lady's kitchen one morning without the formality of an introduction and blurted:

"Say, Miss, you don't want to get married, do you?"

"No, sir, I don't"—emphatically.

"No 'fence, I hope, mum."

"None at all, sir. Good morning."

That's the way they do things in South Dakota.

Should Women Smoke?

The Hospital has got into trouble for advising women whose nerves cannot bear the strain of small worries to try smoking, if their doctors recommend it. But says Mr. James Payne pertinently, why the general public should be more shocked at a lady being recommended to smoke tobacco than stramonium one is at a loss to conjecture. It will not be denied by any one short of a fanatic that a pipe allays the troubles of a man, and why shouldn't a few whiffs of a cigarette allay the worries of a woman? At present its mitigations among the fair sex are confined chiefly to the fast and the loose, but there is no more reason why it should be so than that the devil, as John Wesley observed, should have all the best tunes.

How Cardinal Manning Regarded Women.

Cardinal Manning disliked very much the little paragraphs written about women of fashion. "I do think," he said, "a woman's appearance and toilet should be sacred from the public. Ah, poor thing," he used to say of one who had placed herself beyond the pale, "she has suffered." Never a word of censure or of blame. During one or two years I was a neighbor of his, writes a woman who knew him well to a London paper, and ran in very often to see him, and he always had leisure not only to receive me but any friends I might recommend. I don't believe in his whole pure life that he ever did or said or thought an unkind thing.

What Women Like in Men

Women like honesty of purpose and consideration. They like a man who is interested in their new dresses, who can give an opinion on the fit and who is properly indignant at any article written against women. They like a man who likes them, who doesn't scorn their opinions, who believes in their good taste, who has confidence in them, and who, best of all, knows that the love promised is given him. They like a man who can be strong as a lion when trouble comes and yet, if one is nervous and tired, can button up a shoe with an amount of consideration that is a mental and physical bracer-up. They like a man who is master of the situation—that is, who has brains enough to help a woman decide what is the best thing to do under the circumstances and who has wit enough to realize when one of the the fairer sex is slightly stubborn, persuasion is more powerful than all the arguments in the world.

Girl violinists are becoming numerous. Girls are always after beaux of one sort or another.

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE.

EXPOUNDED BY OUR RELIGIOUS EDITOR.

A Difference Between Questions of Honor and Profit and Those of Character and Duty—Nothing Can Hurt the Cause of God—Preach the Truth.

Selfish and Unselfish.

THERE is a sense in which we are prone to put ourselves first, in our planning and purposing; and there is another sense in which we are disinclined to do so. When we think of good results to be attained and of good things to be secured, we all want to have ourselves first in the final apportionment! But when we think of good to be done in the world, of burdens to be borne, and of personal responsibilities to be discharged, we are by no means so forward to assert our own preeminence. We are quite ready then to let others go before us.

So, again, when it is a question as to who shall have honors and privileges, we are prompt to see reasons for our standing in the foremost place; but when the question is as to the person who shall make the effort to win those honors and acquire those privileges, we are tempted to think that it is not fair for us to be all by ourselves in the struggle. Others ought to help us, and if they can do more for us by being in the advance just now; we are glad to have them there—on our account.

The one of these methods of putting ourselves first is right, and the other is wrong. The one is selfish and the other is unselfish. In questions of honor and profit, we have no right to put ourselves first. In questions of character and duty, we ought to put ourselves first. We are here in the world to live for others, not for ourselves: but it is ourselves who are here to live for others. Ourselves are to be put first in the mission of living for others than ourselves.

If a schoolboy would stand well in his classes, he must look to himself, rather than to his classmates or to his teachers, as a means of such attainment. If a student would be a picked man, among a chosen few, for coveted college honors, he must look to himself, rather than to his family associations or to interceding friends, to secure him such precedence. In football or in a boat race, it is what a man is himself, rather than what the captain of his team or his crew would like him to be, that gives him his relative position among his compeers. A man can, in the long run, do more for himself, in the business struggle of life, than all his backers or friends can do for him. They cannot help him if he will not help himself. A party leader can neither win nor hold public confidence by any vote of his party, if he himself fails to be true to his principles, to his professions, and to himself. What a man is, is the main factor in what a man does, or can hope to do.

In showing the success or failure of Lord Bacon, in his day and sphere, Dean Church quotes the pregnant saying of Canon Mozley, that "men are made up of professional gifts and talents; and also of themselves;" and he adds: "With all his greatness, his splendid genius, his magnificent ideas, his enthusiasm for truth, his passion to be the benefactor of his kind, with all the charm that made him loved by good and worthy friends, amiable, courteous, patient, delightful as a companion, ready to take any trouble—here was in Bacon's 'self' a deep and fatal flaw. * * And a ruin of a great life was the consequence." A splendid career, like Bacon's, may be brought to a disastrous close by a neglect to care for self, while caring for all things else. An humble career may prove a failure by a like neglect.

As a means of high achieving in any sphere, it is important to be in order to do: and before a man can look to results of his work on behalf of others, or to the recognition of his work by others, he must see to it that he himself works worthily. In honor, in privilege, and in reward, a man can give the first place to others: but in character, in duty, and in responsibility, a man must look to himself first of all.—S. S. Times.

Nothing Can Hurt the Cause of God.

Ingersoll, the prince of infidels, probably thinks he is striking great blows against Christianity, when the real truth is that he is very likely doing the church more good than he could have done if he had been preaching the gospel all his life. Who knows but he has done as much as Sam Jones to make an army of preachers get right down to business and do their level best in their preaching. The howling of a wolf always makes the sheep get closer to the shepherd. Competition is a good thing in religion as well as in business. There can not be any progress with it. When church members have no outside enemies to fight they pitch into one another. It takes hard campaigns to make good soldiers. The attacks of Ingersoll on the Bible have probably done as much to raise up Bible students as what Moody has said in favor of it. Thousands of people would never look into the Bible with any real seriousness if it hadn't been for what he has said against it. They wanted to find out for themselves whether it was really the terrible book he had tried to make it out to be. Ingersoll never wrote a Christian book, but he put the pen into the hand of Gen. Lew Wallace and caused him to write Ben-Hur, a book that will live for centuries and give to thousands of people a greater love for their Bibles than they would have had without it. The drunkard does harm, to be sure, but although he will not walk in the way of the Lord as an example of righteousness, he has to become a warning that will lead men to lead sober lives. The devil wanted to destroy Job's influence for good altogether but instead of doing it he only made it blaze up so brightly that all succeeding generations have been lighted toward Heaven by it. He tried to make him poor, but what he really did was to double his riches. All things work together for the good to them that love God, the lives of bad men not excepted. Hell itself is used to help turn sinners to repentance, and even the men who crucified Christ to keep Him from becoming a king did the very thing needed to make Him The King. "Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee."—Ram's Horn.

Naomi was 580 years old when she got married. Truly, the Bible is a great consoler.

A pretty girl and a gold dollar pass currency anywhere.

ROOT & COMPANY,

YOU'VE BEEN WAITING!
WE'VE BEEN WAITING!

BUT NOW THEY'RE HERE.

THE NEW SPRING KID GLOVES!

And such an assortment--such lovely spring Shades, such soft, nice

REAL GENUINE KIDS,

In every length, in every Color.
And then fitted to the hand--fitted perfectly--thus insuring longer wear.

THE GREAT DOLLAR KID.

The genuine Foster 5 Lace Hook Comes in this big import lot, fresh from the makers. All the new Spring Shades and Black.

THE WILLIAM.
THE FOWLER.
THE FOSTERINA.
---FOSTER'S THREE GREAT KIDS.

They are worth coming for.

SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRES,

The new Spring gloves-Black-Tans-Modes and Shades. Get a pick from this unrivalled New-clean assortment.

Centemeri's Great Kids,

In all the various Button lengths.

Dainty Evening Kids,

In 8 Button lengths up to Arm lengths, plain backs neat stitched backs.

Kid Gloves for Gentlemen - **Kid Gloves for Children.**

Men can have their Gloves fitted to the hand just as well as the Ladies.

This great New Stock will be displayed to-morrow.

THE NEW YORK STORE.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY FEB. 27 1892

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.--For Indiana. Warmer southerly winds and for to-day increasing cloudiness and much warmer Sunday with possibly light rains in northern portion.

FRESH LOCAL LINES.

William Kiser of Kendallville is in the city.

Dr. A. C. Boswell will be a candidate for coroner.

I. W. Ashworth, sheriff of Troy, Ohio is in the city.

The St. Patrick's benevolent society will meet tomorrow.

Ed Beach and Alvin Alvord are visiting at Findlay, Ohio.

C. Hodge, O. B. Robbins and B. Ramer of Auburn are in the city.

Frank Leslie and wife, of Bellevue, Ohio, are registered at the Randall.

W. F. Kinsel, advance agent for Mattie Vickers, is at the Aldine.

Mrs. Robert DeWald has returned from a visit to her parents at Peoria, Ill.

George DeWald, sr., is confined to his residence by a sudden attack of the grip.

Miss Katie Fanery left today for Lima, Ohio, to visit her sister, Mrs. M. Settimire.

Newell Ransom, of the north side who has been quite seriously ill, is some improved today.

Miss Sophia Seaton, of West Superior street, who has been very seriously ill is slowly recovering.

August Gruettart, who suffered a fractured leg five weeks ago, was discharged from the hospital today.

Mrs. H. C. Eastwood, of Logansport, is the guest of her daughters, Mrs. H. J. Seibold and Mrs. Newell Ransom.

George Horman underwent a severe operation today, the surgery being performed by Drs. A. J. and A. C. Boswell.

George Koontz, who had the index, middle and ring fingers of his right hand amputated, left the St. Joe hospital today.

At the meeting of the Fort Wayne Rifles last evening it was decided to give a St. Patrick's reception the evening of March 17.

Charles Mills, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, who has been the guest of B. S. Hedges, of Force street, returned to his home yesterday.

Mrs. Robert McChanahan, of Lagro, Ind., has returned to her home after a pleasant visit with the family of B. S. Hedges, of Force street.

Mrs. Laura Harmon and Mrs. Florence Waite are both quite ill at the residence of C. W. Buck, 188 Hanna street, who is a relative.

There will be a meeting of the ladies of the Relief union Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Home, corner of Rockhill and Pritchard streets.

Frank Slavin, the slugger, and a part of his company, took the Pittsburg for Buffalo, N. Y., this morning. The other members of the troupe went to Chicago.

Frank Hartnett, of Monroe, is in the city to undergo an operation for an injured eye. Mr. Hartnett was formerly an engineer on the Fort Wayne road and resided in the city.

Henry Beadel, of the People's store, came down town yesterday for the first time in five weeks. He was suffering with muscular rheumatism, but is now nearly free from the disease.

The wedding of William Goodfellow and Miss Ella Johnson will occur at St. Patrick's Catholic church next Tuesday. After the ceremony the parties will leave for the west, to be gone for several days.

The Early club were entertained Thursday evening by Miss Carrie Snively. The members present were: Misses Rose Rodabaugh, Grace Glenn, Nellie Quicksell, Gertrude Clippinger, Effie Richy and Fanny Hartman.

Rev. F. P. Reilly, professor of the Selesianum, Milwaukee, will lecture at Library hall, St. Patrick's night, and besides a musical program will be arranged. The lecture and entertainment will be for the benefit of St. Vincent de Paul society.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Leonard, of Monroe, Mich., are entertaining their friend, Miss Mary Miller, of this city. Mrs. N. J. Leonard will be remembered as Miss Josephine Marriotte one of Fort Wayne's charming young ladies. Miss Miller will be the guest of her friends for several weeks, after which she will leave for Detroit to enter college.

Rev. J. H. Green, of this city, has been authorized by the deacons of the Second Baptist church (colored) at Anderson to solicit funds in Fort Wayne for the completion of the new church building which the congregation at that city have nearly completed. They are desirous of raising some $30 in this city, and Mr. Green has the documents with him to prove his authority to collect the desired assistance here.

The International Business college gave another of its popular entertainments last evening. The following delightful program was carried out: Vocal solo, Miss Racine, instrumental solo, Miss Snyder; address, Rev. Updyke, vocal solo, Miss Golding, vocal duet, Misses Jackson and Simon, piano solo, Mrs. R. B. Wheeler, vocal solo Miss Simon, violin solo, Chas. Walters, recitation, Mr. Wolf, vocal solo, Miss Strass.

The social given at the Second Presbyterian church last evening by the young gentlemen of the Aftermath society was a great success. The young men served the tables and conducted the entire service and the young ladies occupied the easy chairs. About 300 were present. The entertainment was very enjoyable consisting of a pantomime of three acts, a piano solo by Miss Wilson, a recitation by Miss Sabin, of Detroit, a vocal solo by Miss Maud Graham and a selection by the Mandolin orchestra.

I. ? Eddy returned from Indianapolis today.

Fred Helling is recovering from a severe illness.

The board of governors of the Fort Wayne club will hold a meeting this evening.

Dr. A. J. Kesler has let the contract to have his Wallace street residence entirely remodeled.

Thirty applicants for teachers' licenses took the examinations in the court house today.

Miss Blanche Kunkle entertained the S. S. S. club at her East Wayne street home last evening.

All of the G. A. R. posts in this city have endorsed Col. Philemon Dickinson for senior vice department commander for the coming encampment.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, of Paulding, Ohio, left at noon today after spending a few days with Mrs. and Miss Macy here, at their home near the feeble minded institute.

There will be a special meeting of the encampment committees of the G. A. R. and Women's Relief corps this evening to talk over arrangements for the approaching big event.

Fred W. Fricke, a carpenter at Diether's planing mills, met with an accident this morning, sustaining a fracture of one rib. He was conveyed to his home, 91 Huestis avenue.

Forty years ago tonight A. C. Perrin, the liveryman, was shipwrecked on the southern coast of Mexico, while he was a passenger on one of the largest steamers in the Pacific waters.

Misses Schwier, Falsing and Currier, and Messrs. A. Dougal, H. W. Gibford, W. Buckles, H. Stirk, Charles Gould, of this city, attended a reception at Van Wert last Tuesday evening.

City Engineer Randall yesterday made a survey of East Wayne street from Hanna street to Hanover street in preparation for the new pavement which will be laid to a width of thirty two feet.

Prof. W. F. Heath, manager of the Pixley & Co. clothing house, at Oshkosh, Wis., is in the city. Professor Heath has just returned from a visit to the Pixley manufacturing house at Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. Laura Hess, of Wabash, president of the Indiana department Women's Relief corps, arrived in the city this afternoon to meet with the local branch and discuss arrangements for the coming encampment.

Jasper W. Jones announces in THE SENTINEL today as a candidate for re-election to the office of commissioner of Allen county from the First district, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention April 9.

Alfred Romy, who met with an accident that necessitated the amputation of a foot, is doing as well as could be expected. He is being cared for at his home, 91 Gay street. Mr. Romy is a brother of R. L. Romy and Policeman Romy.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hench, with their children, left last evening for New Bloomfield, Pa., on a visit to the boyhood scenes of Mr. Hench. During the latter's absence Nate Beadell will have charge of the composing room of THE SENTINEL. Mr. and Mrs. Hench expect to be absent a month.

The entertainment given by the Thalonian Literary society at the Taylor university last night, was largely attended, the new hall into which the society has recently moved having been so crowded that chairs were brought in. All the participants in the program did well. Rev. Ainslie delivered the address of the evening to the society.

C. J. Delano, the versatile gentleman who drops into Fort Wayne occasionally to expound the merits of Fairbank's Santa Claus soap, writes to Dick Townsend that he is ready for a duel with the man who had his name inserted in a local newspaper as "Delaney." There is a joke behind it all and C. J. is inclined to think that it is a put up job by some of his "Mick" enemies, who are jealous.

Mayor Zollinger, who with City Attorney Shambaugh and Councilman Michaels, has returned from Grand Rapids, says that city will co-operate with Fort Wayne and other cities in the movement to defeat the claim of the man Walker, of Logansport, who wants royalty for the use of the tripper in fire engine houses which is claimed to be an infringement on a patent.

"Brookside" was resplendent in the brilliancy of a reception tendered last evening by Miss Grace Bass to the members of three popular clubs, viz., the T. H. E., the T. M. C. C. and Pedro club. Miss Bass was assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. H. Bass and Mrs. Frank L. Smock. Remeke's orchestra furnished music and Seidel catered. The cottilion was gracefully led by Harold Joss and Miss Bessie Baldwin, assisted by Frank Morse and Miss Grace Bass. Favors of a unique character were presented to the guests.

Another counterfeit bill has been discovered and reported to Secret Service Officer Carter by the government authorities at Washington. This time it is a five dollar silver certificate which has been counterfeited. It is of the department series 1886; W. S. Rosecrans, register, and J. N. Huston, treasurer. The general appearance of the note is good and the lettering and seal are excellent. The right side of the face of the portrait of General Grant has a moth-eaten appearance, and the mouth is drawn down at the corners. The mustache in the spurious bill is straggling, while in the genuine it is close cut.

THREE BIG SHOWS

Given by Col. Geary at the World's Museum Next Week.

Colonel Geary has arranged a great program for next week at his World's Museum and theater. He will have three stage shows and all for one price of admission. In the the curio hall on stage No. 1 will be Mlle. Eugenie Garretta, the world's greatest bird educator, with a troup of performing birds, which have been the leading feature of European and American big shows. They were the attraction for six weeks at Madison Square theater at New York. There are over fifty birds in this handsome exhibition and will delight the children and ladies. On stage No. 2 will be Leonzo, America's greatest juggler. In the theater, Geary's stock company will delight the audience. During the first three nights S. J. Carrol, the popular comedian, with the company, "An Irish American," will be on the stage, and during the last three nights the delightful old comedy, "Robert Macaire," will be produced. Geary's actors are universally praised and give performances that delight the audiences attending.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

Another Fatal Case of Diphtheria--Death of John T. Kelly.

Mrs. Anna Lamond, who has been visiting relatives here for some time, received a telegram from Dayton, stating the sad intelligence of the death of her sister, who was past eighty years of age. Mrs. Lamond, accompanied by her grand-niece, Miss Jennie Bayless, left for that place over the Pittsburg.

Edward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shea, aged five years and three months, died of diphtheria this morning. The funeral will probably be from the house, 32 Chicago street, Monday morning.

John T. Kelly, aged eighty-four years, died last night at his home, 81 Hoagland avenue, of old age, and la grippe. Mr. Kelly was formerly one of the most faithful blacksmiths at the Pittsburg shops, but failing health and old age compelled him some years ago to quit work and live retired. He was a native of Ireland. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 1:30 p. m. from St. Patrick's church.

Some of the best local talent of the city will take part in the leap year entertainment at Berry street M. E. church, next Monday evening.

Card of Thanks.

To Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Northrop, to the members of the A. O. U. W., and to the neighbors and friends who so kindly ministered to us in our hour of affliction, we wish to extend our heartfelt thanks.

MILO SANBORN,
MR. AND MRS. J. W. KELLER.

Antocolsky, the Russian Sculptor.

For twelve years Antocolsky, the Russian sculptor, the most of whose works are purchased by the czar, has lived in Paris the life of a recluse. Other artists did not know him, as he never exhibited until recently, and then he did not send to the salon or any other usual art exhibition, but made a show of some twenty works in bronze and marble before they should be sent home to Russia to their royal purchaser. He is illustrious in his own country and not unknown in France, as he is a member of the Institute. In giving the critics and the public a chance to see his work he has astonished them by his power and breadth. The works forming the exhibition alluded to represent the work of a dozen years.

The prevailing epidemic has created a new noun in Paris. Sufferers are described as "les influenzes."

PRETTY AND PROPER.

The Organ Factory Boys Pay an Exquisite Tribute to the Fair Ones.

The Benefit association of the employes of the Fort Wayne Organ company are making grand preparations for their leap year reception and ball at the Randall hall, Monday evening, February 29.

This genteel and jolly lot of men always do things in a royal way, and their innovations are sure to be original and pleasing.

This year indeed they have a feature both popular and exquisite. The ladies are to be admitted free of charge, in recognition of the fact that all the favors and privileges of this leap year of grace come through the wives, sisters and the sweethearts of the land.

First-class work without injury to the fabric at the Fort Wayne steam laundry, 16 West Main street. All water used is purified, filtered and boiled before using. 'Phone 382. W. B. PHILLIPS, 5 1mo. Proprietor.

The Emanuel Lutheran church pews are for sale, cheap. Address F. Pieper, Fred Boester or J. C. Peters. 25-3

For Saturday Afternoon.

Extra Large Florida Oranges, 25c dozen.
Choice Lemons, 25c dozen.
Best Bananas, 20c dozen.
Fresh Lettuce, 25c pound.
Pieplant, 8c bunch.
Best Celery, 35c bunch.
S. & W. Oysters, 23c; Selects, 33c can.

FRUIT HOUSE.

Real Estate Bargain.

Corner lot, 60x150 feet, central location, 3 dwellings, all $3,000. "Snap." Apply quick. J. F. CURTIER, Trentman Building.

Railroad men, engineers, mechanics, printers, firemen--in fact, everybody--should use the "Horse Brand" Castile Soap, which is made of the pure and best cocoanut oil and will wash quicker and cleaner than any other soap on the market. It leaves the skin soft and fair and is a sure remedy for dandruff, tetter, pimples, salt rheum and other skin diseases. For sale by all grocers at the small price of 5c per ¼ pound, or 10c per ½ pound cakes; worth ten times more. july18-sa26t.

Notice.

Francis McBennett, formerly contractor and builder, but for the past year in the lumber business, wishes to state that he has disposed of the lumber business and is prepared to take contract work and give the business prompt attention. 25-27

Blondolt & DeHaven, the Tailors, 34 East Berry Street, employ the BEST workmen and turn out first-class work on short notice. They carry the largest and most complete stock of Fall and Winter goods. Moderate prices. Call and examine. 16-19

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne at the council chamber until Tuesday the 22d of March, 1892, for the following work:

For constructing a 15 inch clay pipe sewer with the necessary manholes, catch basins and connections in the alley between DeWald street and Creighton avenue from the west line of Barr street to the alley between Lafayette street and Barr street.

For constructing a 12 inch clay pipe sewer with the necessary manholes, catch basins, and connections in the alley between Lafayette street and Barr street from DeWald street to Creighton avenue.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer where all information concerning the work may be had.

The council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the common council.
F. M. RANDALL,
feb27-mar5-12-19 City Civil Engineer.

FOR SALE--Gasoline stove, cupboard, bedstead springs etc., would take pay in work, housecleaning, washing and ironing. Call at 165 Broadway. 27-28

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

(Pixley & Long Block, East Berry Street.)

New Spring Dress Goods!

A Magnificent Display

Of choice and elegant effects, in all the leading materials.

We invite **Special Attention** to the beautiful assortment of all the latest shades in new weaves of

Bedford Cords,
Rayetine Cords,
Wool Chevrons,
Henrietta Cloth,
Foule Serge,
Etc., Etc.

It is beyond doubt the finest line of medium priced Dress Goods ever shown in this city. You can't afford to miss seeing them before making your selection for the season.

One Price to All.

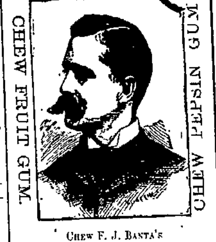
BEADELL & COMPANY,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.
BEST LIGHTED STORE in the CITY.

FINE SHOES!

Just received a fine line of Ladies' and Gents' Fine Shoes. These goods are made of the choicest stock and hand sewed in the latest style, with or without patent leather tips, which I sell at a very low margin. The public is invited to call and examine whether they buy or not.

G. KLUG, 194 Hanna St.



CHEW F. J. BANTA'S
CREAM FRUIT & PEPSIN GUMS.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. BUY A PACKAGE AND TRY IT.

ALL

Hotels

--AND--

Bakers

PROSPER

By Using Our Baking Powder.

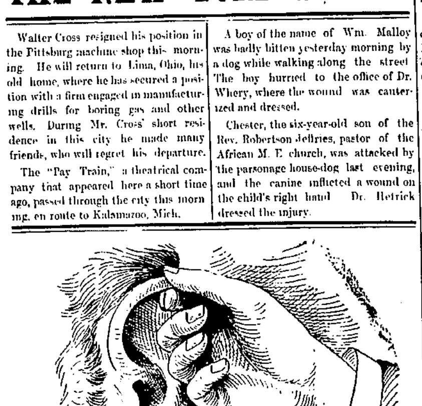
ONLY 25 CENTS.

PURE
CREAM-TARTER
BAKING SODA
AND
SPICES.

Our Baking Powder is used by all the leading Bakers and Hotel-keepers in the city.

Meyer Bros & Co.,

DRUGGISTS.



Give Ear!

To our store and you will hear something in regard to

FINE TROUSERS!

That will be largely to your advantage. We have just completed our annual inventory and find that we have some 400 odd pairs of men's fine pants (only one or two pair of a kind) and we want to clean them off with a rush.

$3.40.

Is the price we have placed on them and gentlemen there is not one pair in the entire lot but what are honestly worth $5 and the large majority of them are good values at $6 and $7.

If you're in need of a pair of pants, step in and look them over and if we have your size you'll be sure to buy.

For this week also, we offer special values in Boys' and Children's Pants.

Sam, Pete & Max.

Walter Cross resigned his position in the Pittsburg machine shop this morning. He will return to Lima, Ohio, his old home, where he has secured a position with a firm engaged in manufacturing drills for boring gas and other wells. During Mr. Cross' short residence in this city he made many friends, who will regret his departure.

The "Pay Train," a theatrical company that appeared here a short time ago, passed through the city this morning, en route to Kalamazoo, Mich.

A boy of the name of Wm. Malloy was badly bitten yesterday morning by a dog while walking along the street. The boy hurried to the office of Dr. Whery, where the wound was cauterized and dressed.

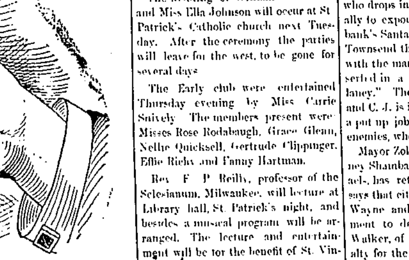
Chester, the six-year-old son of the Rev. Robertson Jeffries, pastor of the African M. E. church, was attacked by the parsonage house-dog last evening, and the canine inflicted a wound on the child's right hand. Dr. Hetrick dressed the injury.

Vile and Unworthy

Of consideration are nostrums of which it is asserted--and there are many such--that they cure immediately bodily ailments of long standing. There are none such that can chronic disorders cannot be instantaneously removed. Continuity in the use of a genuine medicine, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will eradicate chronic physical evils. Not the least of these last in the force of its opposition to medicine is constipation, to the removal of which, if persisted in, the Bitters is particularly adapted. Constriction of the bowles is a complaint which should be dealt with early and systematically. So are its usual attendants, liver complaint and dyspepsia. For these, for malaria, rheumatism, kidney trouble and more recently "la grippe," this highly and professionally commended medicine is an undoubted specific. Nothing can exceed it, moreover, as a means of imparting strength to the feeble and nervous.

GEARY'S MUSEUM

OPEN EVERY Afternoon and Evening. Admission 10c. 10c 10c.



STAGE Performance 2:15, 7:30 & 9 Admission 10c. 10c. 10c

List of Attractions for the Week Commencing

Monday, February 29.

3--STAGE SHOWS--3

Curio Hall. — Stage No. 1.	Curio Hall. — Stage No. 2.
World's Greatest Bird Educator, M'LLE EUGENIE GARRETTA, Leading feature of European and American Big Shows. Direct from L'Hippodrome, Paris, France. Six weeks Madison Square with Barnum. Guaranteed to be the finest exhibition of the kind on earth. Over 50 of the handsomest birds.	The Leading Light, America's Greatest Juggler, Balancer and Plate Manipulator. LEONZO, Introducing Juggling of every description, Balancing of Bottles, Japanese Sticks and Balls, Japanese Ribbons, Burning Lamps, Globes, Japanese Blocks and Revolving Plates
La Petitie Kitty! Greatest Little Irish Vocalist on the Stage.	

THEATRE--STAGE NO. 3.

GEARY'S + STOCK + COMPANY!

FIRST THREE DAYS.	LAST THREE DAYS.
The Popular Comedian, S. J. CARROL, --IN-- AN IRISH AMERICAN! Fun, Laughter, excitement, sensation and novelty. The adventures that befell an Irish emigrant in America.	One of treats of the season, the delightful old Comedy. Robert Macare. One of the Masterpieces of Dramatic literature. Ably presented, costumed and interpreted. No end of fun.

COMING MARCH 7.

Demetrius Knoplitzky!

The escaped Russian Exile, who has undergone all the tortures of the mines of Kara, in far of Siberia, and lives to tell the story. The confirmation of George Kennan's articles in the Century Magazine.

WANTS, RENTS, Etc.--Too Late for Classification.

FOR RENT--The shop formerly occupied by August Relling, corner Pearl and Ewing streets including machinery is for rent. Inquire at residence next to shop. 26-4t

SPECIAL SALE

You can save 20 percent at Ward's China Store.
No. 8 West Columbia St.

Six Solid Silver Tea Spoons only $5.00.
1847 Roger Bro's. Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons.
New China,
New Dinner Sets,
New Lamps,
New Cut Glass,
New Bronze,
20 per cent. Saved at Ward's China Store, No. 8 West Columbia St.

KERLIN & STRAIT,

Undertakers and Embalmers.

All work intrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Open Day and night.

88 Calhoun Street. Telephone No. 262

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

REPRESENTATIVE.

ED. SENTINEL:--Please announce my name as a candidate for representative, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. JOHN HEIGELER.

ED. SENTINEL: I am a candidate for representative to the state legislature, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention April 9. Kindly announce the same through your paper. A. H. BITTINGER.

SHERIFF.

ED. SENTINEL:--Please announce my name as a candidate for sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, April 9. EDWARD F. CLAUSMEIER.

ED. SENTINEL:--Please announce my name as a candidate for county sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, April 9. WM. A. MELCHING.

ED. SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic primary, April 9. THOMAS HANNIX.

COMMISSIONER.

ED. SENTINEL:--Please announce my name as a candidate for commissioner of Allen county from the First district, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, April 9, 1892. JASPER W. JONES. Jackson Township.

THE NEW
STATEN ISLAND DYE WORKS
USES STRICTLY
Pure Imported Dyes.

Call and examine our work and see for yourself if it will not suit you better than any found elsewhere. Our aim is to lead the trade, not follow.
Clothing Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired by No. 1 workmen.

OLD STAND,
No. 11 West Jefferson Street,
S. ROBACHER, PROPRIETOR.

EAST END LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE.

Stock first-class and new, consisting of Hacks, Surreys, Phaetons, Carriages, single or double. We will hire at a very low price. Hacks for weddings and funerals. Please call and examine our turnouts and be convinced that they are the best in the city.
Office Open Day and Night.

TELEPHONE.
WEICK BROS,
Hanna St., Between Jefferson and Washington streets.

ERNEST PAUL,
57 West Third St.,
Fort Wayne, Ind.,
Sole agent in Fort Wayne for
S. W. LORD & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Boiler Cleansing Compound,
(Lord's Patent Improved)
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Steam users and engineers will do well to write to or call on Mr. Paul for information about our Compound, provided you are troubled with scale in your boilers.

DR. E. J. McOSCAR,
OFFICE AT RESIDENCE,
16 WEST JEFFERSON ST.,
TELEPHONE - - - - 23